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Soviet Union

Vol III No 147 30 July 1984

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FURTHER DETAILS ON SPACE TALKS PRESS BRIEFING

LD271604 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- "The present stand of the U.S. Administration makes impossible the talks which were suggested by the Soviet Union to work out and conclude an agreement on the prevention of the militarisation of outer space", said USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov, answering the questions of correspondents at a briefing in Moscow today.

At the same time he stressed that the essence of the stand set out in the Soviet Government's statement of June 29 remains valid. "By the essence I mean raising the question, defining the problem and the ways of its solution," Komplektov said.

Answering the question of a TASS correspondent about the contents of the U.S. answer to the Soviet Union's proposal, Viktor Komplektov said: "The U.S. counter-project suggests that the delegations should meet to discuss and determine mutually acceptable approaches to talks on limitation in the spheres causing concern on each side." Meanwhile the Soviet proposals on this subject have a concrete nature, Komplektov said.

Answering the question why the United States comes out against the imposition of a mutual moratorium, Viktor Komplektov said that, first, a moratorium is a natural step on the road to agreement on a complete ban on space weaponry.

Second, he said, I believe that the imposition of a mutual moratorium would be, if you like, a very explicit expression of the intentions of the sides to achieve quite definite goals, that is prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

The U.S. answer does not mention a moratorium. It does not even mention outer space at all, Viktor Komplektov said. In this connection he drew the attention to plans of the militarisation of near-earth space, plans of which Washington makes no secret.

A correspondent of the Spanish news agency EFE asked Viktor Komplektov to comment on U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's pronouncement about the need of talks with the Soviet Union in Vienna not only on space weaponry, but also on other types of nuclear weapons.

Viktor Komplektov answered: "I personally would welcome Mr. Weinberger's wish to agree in earnest of problems of limitation, reduction of armaments, on the problem of disarmament. But the matter is that I so far have not seen real manifestiations of this sort of intentions from the U.S. side.

As to the Soviet proposal on the prevention of the militarisation of outer space, it touches upon a problem which is independent and huge. If the militarisation of outer space takes place, it will become a sharp, destabilizing factor in the entire international situation, will serve as a threatening impulse for a new spiral of the arms race both in the new sphere, in outer space, and in the old sphere, on the earth.

The Soviet Union suggests avoiding this. This is the meaning of its proposals, Viktor Komplektov said.

PRAVDA CARRIES TASS STATEMENT ON SPACE TALKS

PM301033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] As was reported earlier, in order to clarify the ambiguous position adopted by the U.S. Government regarding the Soviet Union's proposal of June 29 for holding talks on preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space, the Soviet side recently suggested publishing a joint Soviet-American statement that would clearly specify the agreement of the USSR and the United States to begin talks with the purpose of working out and concluding an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, including complete mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems, as well as agreement to impose, from the opening of the talks, a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments.

In other words, the Soviet draft of such a statement, forwarded to the American side, was drawn up in strict conformity with the content of the Soviet Union's proposal of June 29, which, according to statements by American officials, was allegedly accepted by the United States without any preconditions.

And what followed? Being faced with the need to reveal its actual position, the American side, in its reply, left no doubt that it was engaged in a deceitful game over the question of the Soviet-proposed talks on the prevention of militarization of outer space and was not going to enter into such talks.

The draft counter-statement of the American side omits even the very words "outer space", and no mention is made of prevention of its militarization or the introduction of a moratorium on space weapons. Instead, vague wording is proposed on some "meeting to discuss and specify approaches to negotiations." It is not known on what subject.

The meaning of that wording is clear: to evade Soviet-proposed negotiations on the vitally important problem -- prohibition of space weapons -- and to supersede this subject of negotiations by a general discussion on everything and about nothing specifically, and to use this in its opportunistic aims, which have nothing to do with the task of ending the arms race.

Thereby the U.S. Administration most obviously demonstrated once again that it does not intend to give up its militaristic course of accelerating broad-scale military programs. It appears that the very possibility of serious negotiations on limitation of armaments is perceived in Washington as an obstacle to realization of such a policy. Initially, the United States frustrated negotiations on nuclear armaments in Geneva, now it makes the beginning of negotiations on outer space impossible.

The stand taken by the U.S. Government toward negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of outer space cannot but give rise to firm condemnation.

U.S. REACTION TO TASS STATEMENT ASSAILED

LD281355 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Washington Evades a Reply" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- In connection with the TASS statement about the U.S. deceitful play over the question of talks suggested by the Soviet Union on preventing militarization of outer space, Washington has again tried to mislead the world public opinion.

Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, has asserted that the United States is ostensibly prepared to send a delegation to talks in Vienna "without pre-conditions." But, repeating these words in point of fact from day to day, spokesmen of the administration evade a direct answer to the question what they are prepared to discuss in Vienna. The Soviet Union suggested quite a definite subject: to start Soviet-U.S. talks, at the level of specially appointed delegations, on prevention of militarization of outer space, including complete mutual renunciation of anti-satellite systems, as well as on consent to institute a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space arms.

The U.S. Administration does not give a definite reply to any of these aspects. Moreover, its spokesmen are stating that they are prepared to discuss at a meeting in Vienna any matters without pre-conditions, thereby diluting this important subject and substituting general discourses for its concrete content.

In so doing they assert that they ostensibly discuss through diplomatic channels details of talks. But what kind of details can be discussed through diplomatic channels if they in Washington refuse in principle to accept a definite subject for discussion. Herein lies the trick: by stating about one thing, in actual fact they speak of quite another thing.

Noteworthy in the White House spokesman's statement is an attempt at holding the Soviet Union responsible for the frustration of the Geneva talks, with the question being again linked with possible talks on non-spread of the arms race to outer space. The very way in which this question is put is wrong from beginning to end. The Soviet Union did not suggest discussing at talks in Vienna anything except the prevention of militarization of outer space. The problem of medium-range nuclear systems and strategic arms is a special question the discussion of which is known to have been brought to a deadlock by the United States, in confirmation of which a sufficient amount of facts and proofs has been given. All this is being ignored by Washington which pretends that these facts are ostensibly not known and which plays on a certain lack of information among the U.S. public opinion on the substance of the matter. U.S. official spokesmen resort to this tactic to evade responsibility for the break off of the talks in Geneva as a result of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe. Moreover, the White House is stating that it will build up U.S. medium-range missile potential in Europe. The USA cannot get away from these facts.

As far as outer space is concerned, talks on non-spread of the arms race to outer space can and must be held if the USA is prepared to discuss questions of preventing militarization of outer space on their merits. But this is exactly what the United States does not want. It has planned out a test of anti-satellite weapons for next month, and therefore it is evading a reply concerning both a moratorium and non-deployment of space arms in general, is engaging in demagoguery and substitution of one subject for another.

How can talks be held in this case? The holding of talks is possible only on a definite subject, and what is required is a concrete reply from the White House to this question, and not dodges similar to those which its spokesman resorted to at a press conference.

Even the U.S. press points out the hypocrisy of the administration's stand. Thus, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that, as admitted by official spokesmen, the U.S. reply to the Soviet Union did not say clearly that Washington will be prepared to discuss in Vienna the question of space arms. The newspaper emphasizes that the administration continues to reject the Soviet demand for U.S. consent to a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space arms from the moment of the start of talks in Vienna. According to an N.B.C. correspondent, the administration is now more concerned with how to shake off responsibility if such talks will not be held.

REAGAN CONTINUES 'NEGATIVE STAND' ON SPACE TALKS

LD271536 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues holding a clearly negative stand with regard to talks on preventing the militarization of outer space and tries to link the problem of space with the problems of nuclear armaments the talks on which the United States has carried into a deadlock.

The interview that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST has become another evidence of the fact that the Reagan administration merely talks about the readiness to accept the Soviet proposal and to try by joint efforts to prevent the turning of outer space in a source of mortal danger for mankind. In that interview Caspar Weinberger said without mincing matters that he believes there is "no sense" to go to Vienna for talks with the Soviet Union if the USSR insists that the talks should deal with only space armaments.

Weinberger's pronouncements threw more light on the stand of the USA that had earlier been set out by officials of the White House and the U.S. Department of State. For instance John Hughes said the other day that the United States regards itself free to raise various matters at the talks in Vienna. At the same time, representatives of the administration refuse to give the answer to questions if Washington is prepared to impose a moratorium on tests and deployment of space weaponry, the moratorium suggested by the Soviet Union.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that the United States plans to stage in August the second test of its anti-satellite weapons and to launch in November a missile to hit a target in space.

Meanwhile the Reagan administration continues to prepare the public to the spreading of the arms race to outer space. The "necessity" of this was proclaimed in the Congress at the hearings in one of the subcommittees of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by head of the program of the creation of anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing, Lieutenant-General J.A. Abrahamson. He went so far as to assert that space weaponry is a basis for talks on universal peace.

Even such a conservative political figure as former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk ridiculed during the hearings the ruses of the U.S. Administration. He told the congressmen it is clear as broad daylight that the attempts to create space "defence" mean a step to new arms build-up. We must not start using space for the emplacement of weapons without taking serious, consistent and honest attempts to work out international agreements which would preserve outer space for peaceful activity for the benefit of entire mankind, the former secretary of state said. Pointing to the importance of the question of banning space weaponry Rusk declared against the administration's attempts to link the talks on this problem with other aspects of arms control.

The obstructionist stand of the White House with regard to the Soviet Union's proposal to establish on a reciprocal basis a moratorium on tests and deployment of space weaponry systems and to hold talks on the prevention of the militarization of outer space causes a serious concern in many American specialists in arms control.

The assertions of the White House that the Soviet Union, allegedly, outstripped the United States in space weaponry pursues the only aim, that of continuing the development of space weaponry unhampered, said Peter Clausen, member of the Union of Concerned scientists.

If the arms race in space turns out to be impossible to stop, mankind will land in an extremely dangerous situation, said Robert Bowman, the head of the institute for space and security studies.

The Reagan administration must conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union and prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space, said John Pike, a representative of the federation of American scientists. If the United States still deploys its antisatellite weapons system, the USSR will be compelled to take reply measures and in this case the arms race in space will become irreversible.

ZHOLKVER ON U.S. RESPONSE TO TALKS OFFER

LD272344 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1847 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Many foreign press organs are noting that the Soviet Union stands for preventing the militarization of space. However, Washington is saying only that it is prepared to accept the Soviet proposal regarding negotiations on this most important problem. The U.S. defense secretary's interview for THE WASHINGTON POST is fresh proof of this. The Pentagon chief stated directly that in his opinion there is no point in setting off for Vienna for negotiations with the Soviet Union if the USSR continues to insist that the negotiations be devoted particularly to space weapons.

At the same time the Washington administration continues to prepare public opinion for the transfer of the arms race to space. According to the same WASHINGTON POST, the United States is planning to hold its second antisatellite weapon test next month and missile launch at a space target in November. The leader of the American space weapons development program, Lieutenant General Abrahamson, appearing at one of the Congress subcommittees, talked himself into stating that space weapons are allegedly the basis for negotiations on universal peace. In response, even such a conservative political activist as former U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk caustically remarked to congressmen: It is clear as daylight that all this is a step toward a new escalation of the arms race. The Reagan administration, said representative of the federation of American scientists Pike, is obliged to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union on preventing the proliferation of arms race into space. If, however, the United States deploys its antisatellite weapon system, the USSR will be forced to take countermeasures, and in that case the arms race in space would become irreversible.

I will recall, comrades, that recently the Soviet side has proposed the publication of a joint Soviet-American statement which would clearly speak of an agreement between the USSR and the United States to begin talks aimed at working out and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including full mutual rejection of antisatellite systems. And what happened? Faced with the necessity of revealing its true position, the American side through its reply has left no doubt that it was engaged in a game of fraud without really intending to enter such negotiations at all. As today's TASS statement says, the American counterproposal for the statement does not even contain the word "space," not to mention the prevention of its militarization and the introduction of a moratorium on space weapons. Instead of all these an obscure formulation about some meeting for discussing and defining approaches to negotiations -- nobody knows about what -- is proposed. So, first the United States has frustrated the Geneva negotiations on nuclear arms; and now it is making it impossible to open negotiations on space.

Meanwhile, today Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, receiving prominent politicosocial U.S. activist McGovern in the Crimea, stressed the urgent need for efforts to stop the arms race, eliminate the threat of nuclear war and strengthen international security.

In connection with this, special attention was devoted to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's proposal that the nuclear powers be guided in their mutual relations by certain norms and, in particular, accept an obligation, as the Soviet Union has already done, not to use nuclear weapons first. These and other major Soviet initiatives, including those concerning the freezing of nuclear arsenals and preventing the militarization of space, would facilitate a substantial relaxation of the present tension in the world and an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

LEVIN CALLS U.S. RESPONSE TO TALKS AMBIGUOUS

LD282302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] A Washington report says that at a White House press conference administration spokesman Speakes again tried to assert that the United States is seriously preparing for talks with the Soviet Union on the prevention of militarization of space. At the same time, Speakes confirmed the intention of the American side to raise other questions. With the latest news commentary, Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

[Levin] The White House press conference took place after the TASS statement made yesterday had become known. This statement exposes conclusively the U.S. maneuvers on the question of talks to prevent the militarization of space. It stresses that by its reply to the Soviet proposal to publish a joint statement agreeing to begin appropriate talks, the American side has left no doubt about the fact that it has been engaged in a game of deception around the question of the talks proposed by the Soviet Union, and hasn't the slightest intention of entering such talks in fact. The TASS statement has torn away the mask of hypocrisy from the Washington politicians. For, in their draft of the joint statement, the Americans contrived not to even mention the word space. As for the Soviet proposal about the introduction of a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space systems immediately when the talks begin, Washington tried not to mention this at the press conference either.

The stance taken by Washington in relation to the proposal by the Soviet Union about the holding of talks on the prevention of militarization of space has from the very outset been characterized by its ambiguity.

On the one hand the White House has striven to create the impression that it is in favor of such talks, but on the other hand, the preconditions put forward by the United States that at the talks there would be discussion of the problem of nuclear arms as well -- talks on the subject of which were wrecked through the fault of the U.S. side -- have in no way affirmed the sincerity of the readiness to go to Vienna.

Precisely to make things clear the Soviet Union proposed publication of a joint Soviet-U.S. statement setting out the position clearly. Now it can be said that things have been made clear. The United States is trying to evade talks on the vitally important problem of banning space weapons proposed by the Soviet Union, having replaced this subject of the talks with a general discussion about everything and not about anything specific. Such a position, as the TASS statement emphasizes, cannot fail to arouse decisive condemnation.

Washington is again trying to put a brave face on a sorry business: There they continue to prevaricate and make assurances that the United States wants talks. But what are such assurances worth? Being lavish with peace-loving assurances of an openly preelection nature and designed to reassure the public, Washington is not abandoning its militaristic course and intensified realization of wide-scale military programs. The concrete deeds of the administration are exposed fully by its pseudo-peace-loving statement. Their hypocrisy emerges undisguised at the very first brush with the truth -- and this is again borne out by the fraudulent maneuvers on the question about talks on the prevention of militarization of space.

WEINBERGER REITERATES 'UNACCEPTABLE' CONDITION

LD292128 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, July 29 TASS -- The Reagan administration deliberately blocks negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space proposed by the Soviet Union. This is reaffirmed for yet another time by pronouncements by the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made by him in an interview to the ABC television company.

Talking profusely of Washington's readiness to start negotiations in Vienna, the Pentagon chief simultaneously reiterated the American stand which actually makes such negotiations impossible. He stressed that the United States will "insist" on the discussion in Vienna of questions of medium-range nuclear armaments and strategic nuclear armaments. Thus, the highly-placed representative of the U.S. Administration again made an attempt to grossly supersede the subject of the USSR-proposed negotiations, to raise the deliberately unacceptable condition on the way to their beginning.

MYAKOTA ON NEED TO PREVENT SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD281144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpt] As always on Saturdays we have replies to listeners letters in the international affairs section of our program. Here to talk to you, comrades, is Bronislav Myakota, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer. I shall hand the microphone over to him:

[Myakota] In our radio mailbag in recent days one's attention is drawn to letters concerning the problem of the militarization of space and criticizing the dangerous star wars plans of the Reagan administration. Comrade Shcherbakov from Moscow asks whether talks will be held on averting the militarization of outer space and what countermeasures the USSR may take in the event of the deployment of space armaments by the Americans.

As you are aware, comrades, the recent statement by our government and the subsequent TASS statements have stressed the need to take urgent measures to prevent militarization of outer space and to hold Soviet-American talks on this problem. Our country proposed to the United States that official negotiations start as early as in September this year in Vienna providing the Austrian Government agrees. In proposing that talks be started, the Soviet side is proceeding from the position that the emergence of the armaments race into space would sharply increase the risk of a military catastrophe and would undermine the prospects for limiting and reducing armaments. Indeed, space could become the source of a deadly threat to mankind. This must be prevented while there is still time. The Soviet Union is proposing that agreement be reached on the banning and eliminating of a whole class of armaments, specifically strike space weapons.

The American side is continuing its attempts to present the matter as though the United States accepts the Soviet Union's proposal on preventing the militarization of space. The U.S. President presents himself as a supporter of disarmament. But in practice it turns out that this is only a game of words, inasmuch as the U.S. statements about readiness for talks without preconditions are not being backed up by real deeds. As yet it is not clear whether Washington is ready for talks on banning space weapons or whether it intends to continue its game of deception on these issues.

An eloquent admission was made a few days ago in an interview for the West German STERN magazine by Edward Teller, the father of the American hydrogen bomb and one of President Reagan's advisers on the militarist star wars plans. Turning down the Soviet proposal could cost President Reagan many votes in an election year, Teller said, and he added: Reagan has agreed to hold talks, and not to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union. But, after all, our country is proposing that negotiations be undertaken to work out and conclude an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including a full mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems. This means that there are two completely different approaches. There is the constructive and clear-cut Soviet position and there is the essentially deceptive game of the White House.

Time will show whether the Soviet-American talks will take place in Vienna. I should like to emphasize that throughout the entire post-war history our country has not initiated the creation of new classes of armaments. It has been forced to react to the threats that have been created by the West. Nor will the Soviet Union in the future allow the existing parity of military forces and the military-strategic balance to be upset. All that our country has done and is doing in the sphere of defense is subordinated only to safeguarding the dependable security of the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

VASILYEV REAFFIRMS READINESS FOR SPACE TALKS

LD300159 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Excerpts] In the following commentary, our military observer Aleksey Vasilyev looks at the problem of preventing the militarization of space, as proposed by the Soviet Union:

[Vasilyev] The Soviet Union probably has the greatest stake in adequate measures to verify compliance with arms control agreements. After all, it has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As for the United States, it has so far refused to follow suit. What's more, the Reagan administration has repeatedly made it plain that it has no intention of giving up the opportunity to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This being so, the Soviet Union needs full guarantees that arms control agreements can be effectively verified. The Soviet Union is certainly more interested in verifiable arms control in space than the United States.

It's necessary to ban the deployment in space of any manned [as heard] pilotless systems, including conventional, nuclear weapons, lasers, and particle beams. And both the antisatellite and antimissile systems are to be banned. To sum it up, what the Soviet Union proposes is banning and eliminating the whole class of space weapons. From past agreements, including the 1972 permanent Soviet-American treaty on limiting ABM systems, the two countries can reach agreement on major arms control problems, and ensure effective verification. All that is needed for such agreement is goodwill and a desire on both sides to stop the arms race. For its part, the Soviet Government showed full readiness to agree on measures to prevent the militarization of space when it made its far-reaching proposals for the talks. But is there such readiness on the part of the Reagan administration, as it's stepping up work on its project star wars?

U.S. ACCUSED OF GAMBLING ON NUCLEAR WAR

PM250955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Political observer Nikolay Pastukhov "View of Events": "Washington's Crazy Gamble"]

[Excerpts] Yes, this gamble on a "victorious" nuclear war is just as crazy as the gamble which the infamous fascist fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, made more than 40 years ago with his dreams of a lightning defeat of the Soviet Union. The only difference is that Washington's present gamble will not just carry off 50 million lives but could result in the destruction of all mankind.

You might think that this axiom must be clear to each and every inhabitant of our earth, and above all to the American people. But the paradox is that Americans are confused by a very powerful system of psychological and propaganda indoctrination and are sometimes unable to distinguish lies from the truth or black from white.

I recently saw this for myself. During the first 10 days of July, 107 U.S. citizens went for a cruise along the Don and the Volga on the motorship Aleksandr Pushkin. They were men and women of different ages, professions, and convictions. They represented almost all the American states. They were accompanied by a dozen Soviet people, including economists, jurists, public figures from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and journalists. Our guests familiarized themselves along the way with the history and the modern life of the riverside cities and visited kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, working people's clubs, and Pioneer camps.

It is gratifying that another 100 U.S. citizens have understood our country and its peaceful aspirations. They will tell their relatives and friends about it, and the truth about the land of the soviets, which is preparing solemnly to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the glorious victory over the dark forces of fascism, will reach America whatever obstacles are erected in its path. A public opinion poll conducted recently by the Harris service indicates that Americans are already beginning to see more clearly It showed that the Reagan administration's militarist course is causing growing alarm in the United States. Some 66 percent of American citizens consider the preservation of peace and the ending of the arms race the most important task.

Expressing these sentiments, Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, said recently: "Candidate Reagan coos like a dove, but President Reagan is a hawk pursuing a dangerous policy of nuclear confrontation and rejection of serious talks." He went on to point out that Americans are feeling the burden of galloping prices and the rising cost of living and of municipal services. People are indignant that Reagan has cut appropriations for social insurance, medical care, and food coupons by $130 billion, while the big monopolies have received $750 billion thanks to tax exemptions. Americans are indignant at Reagan's systematic offensive against civil rights. Gus Hall went on to say: "People are voicing concern that Reagan's policy will drag us into a nuclear war, and they are sick of Reagan's lies -- ranging from attempts to protect his buddies caught in unscrupulous deeds to his "big lie" about the "empire of evil" and the "Soviet military threat."

So, then, who is the source of the threat to peace?

It is not hard to answer this question if you look at the materials of recent debates in the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress. R. Wagner, assistant U.S. secretary of defense for atomic energy, has virtually admitted that the United States is at present really considering plans for preparations for nuclear war.

As is known, directives approved by the White House set the U.S. Armed Forces the task of "winning" such a war. In this connection Wagner confirmed that the Pentagon "will continue modernizing the American nuclear forces." And to judge from a statement by (D.) McLaughlin, a spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington will continue its "brainwashing" campaign aimed at foisting on Americans the idea of the possibility of "surviving" a nuclear war. So, then, who is causing the threat to peace? Washington, and Washington alone. And the sooner this is understood by all sections of the American people, the better it will be for the United States and all other countries of our planet.

For it is no secret that the Reagan administration's foreign policy course, which is supported by a number of other NATO states' governments, has exacerbated modern international relations in the extreme.

In the face of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation caused by American imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms race and in the face of the manifest activation of revanchist forces in the FRG, what is more essential than ever now is the unity of all peace-loving forces and a resolute struggle for peace, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, emphasizes in an article published in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT. To ensure peace and security for the FRG, H. Mies writes, it is necessary to wage a struggle for the removal of American nuclear missiles from our country. The interests of preserving peace also demand that the West meet the Soviet Union's specific proposals regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, the prohibition of chemical weapons, and the prevention of the militarization of space. For the purpose of defending peace it is also necessary to deal a resolute rebuff to revanchist demands for the territorial and political realities in Europe to be changed.

The gamble on confrontation with the socialist countries in the political, economic, and, above all, military spheres has increased the danger of nuclear catastrophe. "The race for arms, including nuclear arms, is gathering momentum and becoming increasingly menacing," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko points out in this connection. "At the same time the process of talks on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms has been disorganized -- deliberately so, as the facts show. All this is the result of a well-known policy aimed at upsetting the established equilibrium of forces and achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union."

Not only the socialist states are warning of the threat posed by Washington and its NATO allies. Hundreds of millions of people on all continents are seized with alarm. They include not only communists and socialists, not only workers and peasants, but also figures of bourgeois parties, representatives of different religious cults, and prominent scientists, doctors, writers, journalists, and teachers.

Thus, despite all the differences in political, philosophical, and world-outlook views and also in the social status of different public forces, concern for the destiny of peace has today assumed a universal nature on our planet. And this is a sign of the times and a guarantee that an end must be put to Washington's madness.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD291444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Jul 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observers Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

Anniversary of Helsinki Final Act

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed listeners! We would like to speak today not so such about the events of the past week as about what is happening in the world in light of the forthcoming very important date: the ninth anniversary of signing the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. That conference was a very important and remarkable landmark in the history of the European Continent and international relations as a whole. The Final Act was essentially the realization of a charter for peaceful coexistence among states. It gave a concrete embodiment to the ideas that were universally given the name of "detente." The Final Act summed up the results of the definite work done to implement political detente.

[Gerasimov] A great deal of work, because the Helsinki Act is now 9 years old, and it may be said that the preparations for the Helsinki Act took 9 years, because the idea of an all-European conference was put forward in 1966 at the 23d CPSU Congress.

[Levin] At the same time, the Final Act opened a path forward, and today, while analyzing current international events in light of the Final Act, we would like to take a look at what exactly has been gained from what was drafted in Helsinki, and what has been done to realize the hopes that people pinned on the all-European conference.

[Shishlin] At first sight, it should probably be said that little has happened of those hopes, and little of what was hoped to come from drafting and signing the Helsinki Final Act has been implemented. I say that because every one of us feels, sees, and realizes that international life is currently marked by serious tension and an increase in confrontation, and naturally all this makes its mark on the practical relations that have come about between states belonging to different social systems.

Nonetheless, that is only what can be said at first sight, for the 9 years that have passed since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act have featured not just negative things -- even though, as I have said, there has been a surfeit of negative things. They nevertheless also showed a firm striving by states belonging to different social systems to consolidate peaceful cooperation and expand mutually advantageous links in the most varied spheres. And in this case I think we can say that while in this area a definite vanguard role, a role of coming out with initiatives, has belonged to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, who have not swerved, not for a day nor an hour, from the spirit and letter of detente, there have also been quite realistically minded political circles in the West who have not wished to follow Washington's policy and have preserved the overall fabric of peaceful cooperation to a considerable degree, although, of course, the movement along these channels of peaceful cooperation could be far more energetic, rich, full, and mutually beneficial.

That, I would say, is a sort of general assessment. But today each of us is asking himself whether in fact there was a desire for detente, because of course the process of detente itself is going through a crisis that is the product of the profound and protracted crisis in international relations.

And here, in fact, we come to a very substantial point, which is that now, in the summer of 1984, the talks the Soviet leadership has held with the West Europeans, and the numerous contacts the other socialist countries have had with representatives of the Western world, show at minimum that not only has the fabric of peaceful cooperation been preserved, but there is a retained interest in deepening mutually advantageous links in various spheres, not only in economics, not only in culture, but in the sphere of politics.

[Levin] That is without a doubt a fact that deserves the most positive appreciation, but I would now like to return to the question of what has not been done to implement the Helsinki spirit. And here one has to say first and foremost that political detente has not been complemented by detente in the military sphere. This is perhaps an aspect that becomes painfully obvious right now and is having the most negative effect on the development of international relations. It is manifested in the fact that the United States -- particularly openly in recent years -- has adopted a course of trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. And this policy is leading to a spiralling of the arms race and shaping the confrontation that issues from Washington.

On this matter the socialist countries have an absolutely unanimous view and clear position. Recently, this position was reiterated by Comrade Kadar during his meeting with working people at the Budapest knitwear factory. Comrade Kadar said as follows: The Warsaw Pact states have adopted a clear stance. They do not strive for superiority, but neither will they permit the opposing side to achieve superiority in strength. This is now the most important issue, for it is a matter of security of our peoples, their future, and the conditions for peaceful, creative labor.

This is where we should consider a problem that concerns Europe directly: first and foremost the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They began before the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, and the Final Act should apparently have given them impetus. But the latest session of those talks, the 33d round, as they call it, ended recently, and once again there is virtually no result.

There was no result because the Western powers, speaking in general terms, are persistently trying to achieve unilateral military advantages. At present, as you know, they are playing an endless numbers game there. The Western side alleges that the socialist states have a numerical superiority of 180,000 [as heard] in the central European zone; all our proof that this is not in line with the actual situation is rejected by the Western side.

Ultimately the socialist countries submitted a proposal that the discussion should not concern the existing situation, but should move forward to a specific aim; that this argument, which is acquiring an academic nature, be put aside, and that an agreement be arrived at under which over a period of no more than 3 years following the coming into force of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments, the numbers of those corresponding arms and armed forces would be reduced to equal collective levels. And those levels are specified: 900,000 personnel on each side, including 700,000 land force personnel, and 200,000 air force personnel. And once again we have still not heard any positive reply to that proposal. Meanwhile, while the talks have been going on, the United States has increased its troop numbers in the central European area by 40,000.

[Shishlin] But to this one should add, of course, that the proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist participants in the Vienna talks have been accompanied by quite specific ideas about the fact that it would be possible to attain equal and lower levels of arms and armed forces with, of course, proper and quite strict control.

I mention control because there is much talk about this in the West and about the fact that the Soviet Union is supposedly not interested in control. Wrong: The Soviet Union is no less interested in proper control over the implementation of real disarmament measures than the Western participants in these talks. It is a different matter that the Soviet Union is against control being turned into a means of penetrating examination or, to put it simply, a means of espionage, which of course would introduce no elements of trust into relations between states and would, on the contrary, engender even more suspicion and alienation.

[Gerasimov] I think that the reason for all these problems is that the United States does not want European security. It views Europe as a theatre of military action and in general looks on the Helsinki process from a utilitarian viewpoint, wondering how to gain some political advantages from it, not from the viewpoint of the aim of the Helsinki process, which was to secure peace in Europe.

When the Helsinki conference was starting, and the then U.S. President, Gerald Ford, was preparing to go to the Finnish capital, there was, I remember, a leading article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL entitled "Gerry, Don't Go!" In fact they tugged at the President's coattails, begging him not to go, because the U.S. ruling circles were not interested in the Helsinki conference.

The Helsinki process presupposes the development of trade links between the conference's participants. But then recently there was a meeting, long in preparation, of the coordinating committee of control on exports to the socialist countries. The committee was set up a long time ago, in 1950, and has been trying for some time to control exports to the socialist countries.

However, the latest meeting, which was the result of 2 years of secret talks, showed first of all the contradictions in the approach to this question between the United States and its European allies; and second, there was a further tightening up of the various restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. Here, military-strategic arguments are put forward, to the effect that "if we give the Soviet Union computers, new computer equipment and the latest communications systems, then all this will be put to military use against the West."

[Levin] This thesis is received with great skepticism even in the West. Thus LE MONDE wrote when analyzing the latest Cocom [Coordinating Committee on Export Controls] meeting that the United States tends to use the limitations on trade with the Soviet Union to undermine the position of European countries and limit their chances to move forward in the development of modern technology where they are ahead of the United States.

[Gerasimov] On the one hand it is being said that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in the military sphere, while on the other that the Soviet Union needs some modern equipment and technology so that it would not...

[Shishlin, interrupting] ...not lag behind.

[Gerasimov] Not lag behind. So we have here two quite antithetic arguments. Le me quote some figures: During last year the Soviet Union imported computers from West Germany for over R7 million; from France for a little over R13 million; from Italy, Britain, the United States and Japan for R2 million. However, during the same period, the Soviet Union exported computers for over R113 million.

[Levin] One may also quote a very interesting statement from THE NEW YORK TIMES that said: As for the true value of Western innovations for the economy of the Eastern bloc, opinions differ.

According to new research by the organization for economic cooperation and development, the significance of the imported equipment and technology for the economic growth of the USSR is either small or indeterminate. Also questionable is the usefulness of Western technology for Soviet defense. Jules Cooper, from the University of Birmingham in Britain, states in his latest research that the Soviet Union has developed technically competitive aircraft, missiles and nuclear weapons by its own effort. According to Cooper the concern shown by the Reagan administration over technological drain represents only a convenient response to the bitter truth that an economy based on centralized planning is capable of functioning efficiently. So the questions of military competition, and the drain of defense technology are of course very closely intertwined with the self-seeking position of the United States which intends in this way, too, to crush its competitors, and at the same time hinder the development of normal inter-state trade and economic relations.

[Shishlin] I would also recall here the U.S. position on the so-called third basket, that is, on the question of human contacts and the development of links in the cultural sphere. It was on this point that the United States, under the previous president, stirred quite a noisy campaign about human rights' violations in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It seems to me that nowadays there are few who fail to see that in this matter the United States is not motivated by concern for people or causes but rather by desire to create a political climate in international affairs that would facilitate the implementation of their course of concentrated increase of armaments, and the attempt to bring about the quite illusory aim of achieving military superiority.

[Gerasimov] The subject of military superiority -- though this is a somewhat different item -- gives rise to yet another paradox. We all know that the Reagan administration has initiated a sharp increase in military spending. Now it is being argued whether, as Reagan claimed, the United States has dropped behind the Soviet Union in the military sense. So, is it lagging behind, or is it not? This is unclear. The administration says that things have more or less leveled out; others say that nevertheless the United States has dropped behind. Not long ago some data was published from research carried out by the defense spending subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The conclusion was that militarily, the United States is now weaker with respect to conventional armaments, that U.S. military readiness has been reduced [laughter] during the Reagan administration's period in office! Naturally these conclusions were not at all to the liking of Weinberger, the defense secretary, who said these were very dangerous conclusions. But those who prepared the report, particularly Joseph Addabbo, a Democrat and chairman of the House subcommittee that prepared the report, said no, we have done a great service to national security by publishing this report; by giving it wide publicity we have drawn attention to money squandering and swindles.

[Levin] Well, this is part of it too, of course. Many facts are now coming to light to reveal that the military department is significantly overpaying the corporations making products for it. I recall a scandalous case involving a small company supplying some kind of semiconductors for the Navy. These semiconductors cost 4 cents, but the Pentagon paid $120 each. Probably the official who paid out that kind of money to that corporation was rewarded quite handsomely in return.

U.S. Elections

[Gerasimov] Indeed, this is one of the themes of the preelection campaign. Walter Mondale, the candidate of the Democrats, has raised that theme: bolts or whatever priced a few cents in stores are being bought by the Pentagon for almost $100. This is one of the themes of preelection campaign now getting underway in the United States.

[Levin] I would like to draw particular attention to this point. The report prepared by the subcommittee headed by a Democrat should also be seen in the context of the preelection struggle. The Democrats want to demonstrate that the present administration is ineffective in all respects. I would not risk accepting the conclusions of this report 100 percent because the efforts the United States has recently been making to build up its armaments are, of course, far from inoffensive.

[Gerasimov] Regrettably, it should be said that according to the Democratic Party platform and at the convention held not long ago in San Francisco, although some convention delegates said it was time to cut military appropriations, in matter of fact the Democrats support the current buildup of armaments, only on a smaller scale and at a slower pace.

[Shishlin] Even in the eras of Democrats such as Kennedy and Carter, powerful go-ahead signals were given for the arms race.

[Gerasimov] So what is the end result? The voters are not offered a real alternative to the rule of President Reagan's administration, at a time when only a clear watershed could mobilize the electorate's vote. Concerning domestic policy, the Democrats are criticizing Reagan as the candidate of the rich who exhibits haughty indifference to the working people. They are making promises to the slighted that they will set about restoring justice. They nicknamed the Republican Party the party of the fat cats.

[Shishlin] It should rather be the fat elephants, considering that the elephant is the emblem of the Republicans!

[Gerasimov] In any case, Reagan got very offended and said: You are fat cats yourselves! I read somewhere that one could have dinner with his candidate and have one's picture taken with him for the price of $100,000. So you too are a party of the rich! Both leading parties are, of course, parties of the American ruling class and in this sense they are tarred with the brush of the same bourgeois world.

But now let us talk a little about foreign policy. The Democrats are criticizing Reagan for his unwillingness to hold talks and a dialogue with the Russians. But their own alternative is not consistent, insofar as it is based on belief in the Soviet threat. Their convention rejected an amendment to the platform concerning the reduction of military spending, and also the amendment concerning the adoption by the United States, following the example of the Soviet Union, of an undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This lack of clarity in the alternatives being put forward by the Democrats puts them in risk of turning the preelection campaign into a televised personality duel. In this matter, of course, Reagan has an actor's past and 4 years of television exposure behind him. So now the Republicans are spreading the myth of Reagan's invincibility, the myth of the teflon President. Teflon is a material used in making non-stick frying pans. So they say, nothing sticks to our President, he can handle everything, including all his failures, such as Lebanon, taxation, and the deficit. Nevertheless, the latest opinion poll carried out by the Gallup Institute for NEWSWEEK showed that 48 percent of Americans at this stage support Mondale and 46 percent support Reagan.

[Levin] This election campaign in the United States of America is now undoubtedly determining the nature of this country's political life and, first and foremost, the nature of both the actions and the statements of candidates for the post of president, in both the Republican and the Democratic Party.

[Gerasimov] And it is also sidetracking things to a large extent. For example, Reagan has written a book. He himself does not read books -- all of his associates say this -- but he has written a book.

[Shishlin] In other words, Reagan is not a reader, but a writer!

[Gerasimov] Yes. The book has 96 pages. It costs $7.95. You would think that he could talk about war and peace or the direction America is going in. Nothing of the kind. This book is called "Abortion and the Conscience of the Nation." America is arguing about this but this is not and should not be the main argument in the election campaign. He also raised the question concerning school prayer. In other words, the Republicans are trying to cause disputes over fringe problems.

Space Talks Proposal

[Levin] Together with this, on the major issues, too, one can see an attempt to somehow create a more agreeable impression of themselves over more serious problems. For example, let us take the problem the administration is currently talking a great deal about: the problem of talks with the Soviet Union over banning space weapons. To believe representatives of the Washington administration, Reagan is striving to achieve one sole objective: to as quickly as possible sit down with the Soviet Union at the negotiating table, and, because of this goal, it therefore means that the Americans want to hold these talks in a serious manner and conduct all preparations through diplomatic channels, not reveal anything in advance, and are even trying to reproach the Soviet Union for, as they say, the fact that we are notifying the public about how matters are developing in this area. They forget that the Soviet Union put forward a very precise, very clear and very concrete proposal, a proposal to start talks on averting the militarization of space, and any attempts by the Washington administration to interject problems that do not concern these questions into the agenda are without doubt meeting on our part with a perfectly straightforward attitude.

The ambiguity of the United States' position was evident from the very beginning and therefore the Soviet side proposed, quite recently, the publication of a joint Soviet-Ameircan statement that would state in precise terms the agreement between the USSR and the United States to start talks aimed at working out and concluding an agreement on averting the militarization of space, including a full mutual rejection of anti-satellite systems, and also their agreement to set up, from the day the talks start, a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons. The reply to this precise, clear proposal made by the Soviet Union fully revealed that the American side does not wish to engage in talks. The American side, as is stressed in the TASS statement published on 27 July, left no doubt in its reply that it was involved in a deceptive game concerning the issue, of the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on averting the militarization of space, and, in reality does not at all intend to engage in such talks. The Americans, in their counterplan did not even use the word space, not to mention its non-militarization or introducing a moratorium on space weapons. Instead, they are proposing an obscure formulation on some kind of meeting to discuss and determine approaches to the talks and, moreover, talks on who knows what subject. Such a position shows perfectly clearly that the United States does not want talks, and this position taken by the U.S. Government with regard to talks on averting the militarization of space, as is noted in the TASS statement, cannot but evoke decisive condemnation.

[Gerasimov] The Americans simply do not want to conduct talks about space weapons. The Pentagon has even planned a series of tests of anti-satellite weapons. Apart from this, in March, Reagan sent a report to Congress in which he said that he will never pose the issue of banning anti-satellite weapons.

So, they are trying to create these weapons, and for them, talks -- and more so a moratorium on testing these weapons, proposed to be introduced at the start of these talks -- conflict with the Pentagon's program. Some kind of serious and important political choice should be made here, which Reagan obviously is not ready to do.

[Shishlin] Of course, many obscurities always arise when a preelection campaign is underway in the United States. But all the same, one can see the actions -- the practical steps -- of the United States through any obscurities and, alas, these practical steps convince one that the United States is, as before, moving toward preserving tension, spiralling tension, toward maintaining this course of harsh confrontation with the Soviet Union. This, of course, cuts across the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act, under which there is the signature of one of the American Presidents. But in connection with this, I would nonetheless like to say that I would not equate the attitude of the United States to the all-European process, and West Europeans' attitude to the All-European process, although of course there is both class solidarity and Atlantic solidarity.

[Gerasimov] And they also have their own interests.

[Shishlin] West Europeans, of course, have their own interests and probably all of this allows this process to exist nonetheless as a political reality, perhaps sometimes a political reality that will not bring with it any kind of deep consequences in changing the international situation, but in any event, the very fact that a number of conferences for the development of the Helsinki meeting are held speaks for itself. I also have in mind here the Stockholm conference, among others.

[Levin] Yes. At the moment the course of the Stockholm conference does not afford a great deal of hope. The West is rejecting those proposals made by the Soviet Union and although it is now in recess, there is no meeting-point of opinion. The Soviet Union is proposing that all nuclear powers pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is known that we have already taken such a pledge ourselves. It is now up to the United States, Britain, and France to follow suit. We are also introducing in Stockholm a proposal to conclude a treaty on the non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations. We are putting forth the issue of liberating Europe from chemical weapons, creating nuclear-free zones and reducing military expenditure. They are saying no to us; they say the conversation should be conducted around military-technical measures. Well, the Soviet Union is making fully concrete and binding proposals in this area as well. The West is again pushing to achieve the right to engage in legal espionage in Warsaw Pact countries. Of course this makes one wary. This does not allow room for developing the process of detente in Stockholm either. The fact that there have been very frequent and very active manifestations of revanchism in West Germany recently when the current borders are questioned, when the government gives a directive on publishing geographical maps in which Germany is depicted within 1937 borders -- this also makes one wary. It was clearly written into the Final Act of the all-European conference: participant states view all borders belonging to each other as inviolable, including the borders of all European states, and, therefore they will refrain from any encroachments on these borders now and in the future.

There are many complexities in the modern world, yet I think we are all united in the opinion that the spirit of Helsinki is alive and its potential is extremely great. Socialist countries are doing everything so that this potential for positive development in international relations, laid down in the Final Act, is implemented.

[Gerasimov] The time elapsed since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, an extremely severe, hard and difficult time, has shown that there is no sensible alternative to detente and therefore the future lies only with that kind of policy.

[Levin] Well on that note we will end for today. All the best to you, respected comrades. Thank you for listening.

REPORTAGE ON LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC GAMES

Unrepresentative of World Champions

LD290313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0238 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles, 29 Jul (TASS) -- The XXIII Summer Olympic Games have opened here. They are taking place in conditions of U.S. attempts to undermine the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement, gross violation by Washington of the Olympic Charter, and Washington's desire to use the games for rousing hatred and hostility toward the athletes from socialist countries. The Olympics are of a clearly unrepresentative nature through the fault of the United States. As the sport press notes, more than 50 percent of the winners and prizewinners from the latest world championships in track and field, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, the pentathlon, and rowing, for example, are absent and they are not represented at all in weight lifting.

Ceremony in Worst Hollywood Tradition

LD291429 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles July 29 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Mikhail Beglov and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

The official opening ceremony of the 23rd Olympic Games has been turned into a frankly political performance, whose organizers were billing the notorious "American way of life". The show, produced in the worst Hollywood traditions, was marked by all the traditional props: cowboys, covered wagons and bare-legged girls with a multitude of American flags. Yet there was nothing to reflect the very idea of the Olympic Games, as a festival of sports and friendship among nations.

As if following the baton of some invisible conductor, the audience educated in the spirit of jingoism, gave an uproarious welcome to sports delegations of the NATO member countries, but pointedly kept silence, when athletes from other states appeared in the field of the "coliseum" stadium.

The leading part in the current anti-Soviet campaign is played by President Reagan. In his addresses on the radio on the day of the opening of the Olympic Games and to the members of the American team he stressed in every way possible the "new spirit" allegedly prevailing in the country. A new wave of patriotism is sweeping the United States, he proclaimed.

The White House has, as a matter of fact, cynically turned the Olympic games of 1984 into a component part of the election campaign, the games are shamelessly used to stir up extreme right-wing chauvinistic sentiments in the USA advantageous to the authorities on the eve of the elections. This has increased the threat to the security of the athletes, which is pointed out by correspondents of various countries accredited at the Olympics.

Reporting on the crimes committed in the city several hours before the opening ceremony, a correspondent of the London newspaper SUNDAY EXPRESS wrote that the fear to fall victim of terrorists or a mentally disturbed individual dominated the minds of many of those who attended the opening ceremony.

The United States President was obediently echoed by LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth, who admitted that the holding of the Olympic Games contributed to a strengthening of nationalist passions in the United States. You now see the world's best athletes, he said at the coliseum stadium, thus deliberately hushing up the fact that the leading sport powers of the world could not take part in the Olympic Games because of the most crude violations of the Olympic Charter by the United States authorities. This has resulted in a considerably lower standards of the current games. Tale-tell proof of that is statistics. If one takes the kinds of sports on the Olympic programme, he will see that more than a half of world champions in them are athletes of the socialist countries.

Thus, absent from the track-and-field events at the Los Angeles games will be 50 percent of the victors and prize winners of the world championship, 53 percent in gymnastics, 50 percent in boxing, 72 percent -- in wrestling, 83 percent -- in modern pentathlon, while among the participants in the weight lifting events there willbe not a single winner of last year's championship.

That is precisely why an NBC telecaster said that 500 thousand tickets for the Olympic competitions had not been sold out so far.

Dangerous Situation Reported

LD281836 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles July 28 TASS -- A place not far from the Olympic Village in Los Angeles has been today the scene of a bloody tragedy. A car, driven by a terrorist at full speed rode onto the sidewalk and raced a whole quarter, mowing down numerous passers-by. According to preliminary estimates, three persons lost their lives, 51 were injured, 15 people were taken to hospital in a critical condition. The UPI believes that athletes might be among the casualties. Police arrested some Daniel Young who is charged with murder. The AP cites one of the witnesses as saying that he never saw such a nightmare.

Shortly before that unknown persons fired at a bus with athletes from different countries who were on their way from a training session to one of the Olympic Villages. Seeking to belittle in every way the significance of the incident, an official representative of the police board of the city assured that nobody of the Olympians had been affected.

The dangerous situation that developed at the Olympics because of the inability of the official authorities to organise the games in a proper way, to curb criminals and all sorts of terroristic groupings, who came here, makes many local residents leave Los Angeles. Saying "this will be terrible" people are leaving to be away from their homes, the CBS Television Company commented on the exodus.

Manila July 28 TASS -- Under headlines "Philippine athletes are threatened with violence" "New threats to the Philippine Olympic team" Manila newspaper report provocations of U.S. racist and terroristic gangs with regard to the Philippines sports delegation, [word indistinct] came to Los Angeles. Philippine athletes and a big group of athletes from other countries were asked to leave the building in the Olympic Village, in which they were accomodated, for several hours, while police, as it was announced, was looking for a bomb planted by terrorists, writes BULLETIN TODAY, referring to a statement of the head of the Philippines delegation E. Soleman.

Earlier the consulate of the Philippines in Los Angeles received a letter warning about a planned attack on Philippine athletes by a terrorist group. The newspaper DAILY EXPRESS points out that in the past two weeks Philippine athletes were twice threatened with violence. Letters with threats were received also by athletes from many other African and Asian countries.

U.S. Secretly Funding Foreign Athletes

LD281312 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt can hardly be referred to as a popular publication. It is, so to say, for office use, writes the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT. The bulletin publishers, by including a confidential letter by the U.S. ambassador in Egypt in one of the bulletin's latest issues, were apparently sure that it would be read only by their "own" people. They could not imagine that the document which exposes anti-Olympic machinations of the U.S. authorities would become known to the press, and what is more, to the Soviet one.

The document, however, just like the entire bulletin, is in the editorial office of SOVETSKIY SPORT. How it got there we shall say a bit later. At first, let us acquaint the readers with the contents of the letter authored by the ambassador (a former one already) of the USA in Egypt, Alfred Atherton. It was addressed to John Bentley, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt.

The message printed on the official form of the United States Embassy began with the words "Dear John". The ambassador wrote that on the eve of his departure he would like to seek help from the members of the Chamber of Commerce in a cause which, in the Embassy's view, is extremely important. The ambassador wrote that in July the eyes of the whole world would be riveted upon Los Angeles where Olympic Games would take place. In this connection President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz demanded most energetic actions from U.S. diplomatic missions abroad. The ambassador wrote that it was essential to secure as great representation of countries and teams in Los Angeles as possible, for which purpose it was suggested using the support of private companies...

Let us explain what is behind these rather ornate phrases. U.S. companies and financial backing are meant. The essence of the message is in the following. There should be as many participants in the Los Angeles Olympics as possible. The White House, taking it into account that many NOC's [national Olympic Committees] particularly those of Asian, African and Latin American countries, encounter financial difficulties, issued an instruction to subsidize the training of the national teams of those countries for the games and their trip to Los Angeles -- but not directly, which would give rise to public indignation but through private companies. By subsidizing foreign teams, Washington pursues political goals and by no means sports one, SOVETSKIY SPORT points out.

We ourselves could comment on the pronouncements contained in Alfred Atherton's message. But let us give this opportunity to the one who drew our attention to documents of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt. We have received the bulletin from Britain. The sender preferred to remain incognito. But it is evident that this person is not indifferent to Olympic ideals which are being shamelessly trampled across the ocean.

The author writes that the facts given in the bulletin irrefutably prove that the present political and financial manoeuvres by the U.S. authorities around the Olympic Games cannot be referred to as fortuitous. Those manoeuvres are part and parcel of a long-term, if not permanent, policy of the United States.

It is written further that the United States, and this is doubtless, uses political clout to try to influence other countries. Demagogical assertions to the effect that sports is obstensibly outside politics come from across the ocean. The United States is trampling the Olympic ideals. The sender writes that he is convinced that it is essential to put an end to that. When someone having money can afford buying the Olympic flame, it is terrible. It is still more terrible when the United States Government tries to buy sports in other countries for dollars. The sender writes that he hopes that the staff of the editorial office agree with his point of view: The U.S. actions do not promote development of sports in the world and should be condemned.

Libya Withdraws From Games

LD271640 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] London July 27 TASS — The Government of the Libyan Jamahiriyah has decided not to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the British Broadcasting Corporation said today, quoting the Libyan news agency JANA.

U.S. Calls Libyans Security Threat

LD272049 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Los Angeles July 27 TASS -- Grossly violating the Olympic Charter, the U.S. Department of State denied entrance visas to a group of Libyan journalists who wished to come to Los Angeles to cover the 1984 Summer Olympics. The U.S. foreign policy department advanced so-called "considerations of security" as a pretext for this discriminatory measure.

Washington has long been intensifying the atmosphere of ill will and suspiciousness with regard to participants in the Olymipics from Asian, African and Latin American countries. Washington has been advancing invented accusations that their governments "encourage terrorism".

Meanwhile it is well known that it is precisely the Reagan administration, which elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy, that directly supports the provacative activity of all sort of extremists who found asylum in the United States and launched an unprecedented campaign of threats, also threats of violence, against sportsmen of some states. It is, specifically, because of this that national Olympic committees of a number of leading sports powers of the world were compelled to adopt a decision on non-participation in the Olympics. A serious concern about the security of their sportsmen was expressed also by representatives of a number of Asian and African countries that received letters with threats of violence from Ku Klux Klan racists.

Representatives of the U.S. Administration, among them President Reagan, assert hypocritically that nothing threatens participants in the Olympics since the FBI and the police sent to Los Angeles their "best forces" -- tens of thousands of policemen, detectives and units trained expressly for combatting terrorists. But the true nature of those who are to preserve "law and order" at the Olympics is seen, for instance, from the case of two guards who were caught at burglary two days before the opening of the Olympics. And shortly before that it was learnt that many security guards are on duty on Olympic grounds being drunk or under the influence of narcotic drugs.

Is there any guarantee that being unable to control their actions they will not open shooting on sportsmen like the maniac who shot dead in cold blood more than 20 people in a cafe of the Californian city of San Ysidro a week ago? By the way, that city is one and a half hours journey from the venue of the summer Olympics. According to the local press, professional criminals flock to Los Angeles from all over the world. In some areas of the city through which many Olympic routes pass the police do not even venture to appear since these areas are fully controlled by gangs of criminals.

U.S. Violates Olympic Charter

PM300933 [Editor Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 27 July frontpages a 1,600-word editorial entitled "Fidelity to the Olympic Charter," contrasting U.S. "violations" of with USSR "fidelity" to the Olympic Charter. The article recalls Washington's boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics as part of a long list of U.S. misdemeanors and rejects claims that the Soviets are trying to "repay" the Americans now, noting that the Soviet stance is "fully justified" in view of the violations of Olympic Charter provisions concerning the Olympic Village, competitors' passes, and also the "threats" made against Soviet sportsmen. The article describes Western attempts to brand the Druzhba-84 championships as "alternative olympics" as "unfounded," and expresses optimism that the Olympic movement will overcome the crisis.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION IN GENEVA

LD271835 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 27 TASS — The 22nd session of the Committee on Human Rights, formed on the basis of the international convenant on civil and political rights, ended here today. Reports of Chile, Panama and the GDR on compliance with their covenant obligations were discussed at the session. In the course of the discussion of Chile's report the committee came to the conviction that the convenant on civil and political rights is grossly violated by the Chilean Junta. Democracy has been flouted, and terror and lawlessness in the country. Neither in the report nor in speeches the delegation of Chile were able to give concrete, truthful information on the real state of affairs in the country, on observance of rights and liberties which are envisaged in the convenant and are not observed by the Chilean authorities. In this connection the committee decided to resume the discussion of the question of civil and political rights in Chile at its next session in October 1984.

Panama's report was discussed in a usual way.

In the course of the discussion of the GDR's report positive appraisal was given not only of the information with regard to the exercise and guarantee of basic human rights and liberties in the GDR, but also practical measures which are being taken by the government in putting into life the basic provisions of the convenant on civil and political rights.

A decision was taken that at the next session to be held in Geneva on October 22 - November 22, 1984, the committee will discuss the reports of Trinidad and Tobago, Canada, Venezuela, the USSR and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on compliance with their convenant obligations.

As is noted here, unlike the United States, which fears to participate in the convenant and in the work of the Committee on Human Rights, the Soviet Union is the first of the great powers to have ratified the convenant, and it is actively cooperating with the committee. This will be the USSR's second report on this question.

GROMYKO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH GEORGE MCGOVERN

PM300915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of G. McGovern"]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received in the Crimea 27 July prominent U.S. politician and public figure George McGovern.

Questions of U.S.-Soviet relations, the state of affairs in the sphere of limitation of armaments, and also some international problems were touched upon in the course of the conversation.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the pressing need of efforts aimed at ending the arms race, eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and consolidating international security. This is exactly what the Soviet Union strives for in its policy. In this connection special attention was drawn to the proposal of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko that the nuclear powers should be guided by certain norms in their relations between each other; specifically, they should undertake the obligation, as the Soviet Union did, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to prevent situations fraught with a nuclear conflict, and to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons.

A positive response from the American side, said Andrey Gromyko, to that peaceable program, which meets the aspirations of all peoples, to other major Soviet initiatives, including those pertaining to the freeze of nuclear arsenals, prevention of the militarization of outer space, universal and complete prohibition of nuclear tests, would help to substantially reduce the current dangerous tension in the world and improve Soviet-American relations.

George McGovern declared in favor of joint U.S.-Soviet efforts aimed at putting an end to the arms race, at searching for accords in the sphere of limitation of nuclear and other armaments, and, on the whole, in favor of levelling U.S.-Soviet relations. He said he was convinced that some provisions of the U.S. Democratic Party's platform might open up possibilities for finding mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States on a number of issues.

[Signed] (TASS)

KOZYAKOV BELITTLES U.S. LIFTING OF FISHING BAN

LD290232 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Vladyslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The United States Administration has lifted the ban on Soviet fishing in United States waters. A commentary from our news analyst Vladyslav Kozyakov, and this is what he writes:

Economically, the lifting of the ban is of little significance to this country. The Soviet fishing fleet can catch 50,000 tons of fish even in the 200-mile economic zone of the United States this year and buy as much from American fishermen. The total cost of all this is a mere $10-15 million. That is naturally a tiny part of the total amount of Soviet fishing industry, the annual cost of whose operations runs into billions of dollars.

As for the American fishermen operating off the Pacific coast of the United States, according to State Department spokesman Alan Romberg, one of the reasons for the lifting of the ban is to help them in the northwestern Pacific area and to facilitate the development of the United States fishing industry.

That is a vivid example of the fact that the policy of sanctions against the Soviet Union is absolutely futile. Even from a purely economic point of view these actions of Washington boomerang against the United States itself. On more than one occasion the Americans could see that from their own experience. But the White House has had to back out of the policy and ultimately review its rash decisions. One case was the embargo on the sale of American grain. The losses incurred then by American farmers ran into billions of dollars. The United States Administration had to lift the embargo too.

Ronald Reagan also had to cancel his decision to suspend talks with the USSR on grain trade. A decision that was another sanction. Something like that also happened with the ban on the deliveries of equipment for the Soviet export gas pipeline. Again, because of actions by the United States Administration, many American companies sustained losses of hundreds of millions of dollars. Ultimately, in this case too, Washington had to reconsider its approach.

However, the fiasco of sanctions can be measured not only in losses for American farmers, fishermen, workers, and businessmen. A political damage is also caused. The sanctions reflect attempts by the American leaders to teach other states and to punish them. That is a totally wrong and dangerous approach, especially when it is used against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The sanctions imposed under Reagan have become part and parcel of his crusade against communism, that is a line which has brought about a rise in the war menace.

Announcing the lifting of the ban on Soviet fishing in the United States waters, the State Department spokesman tried to picture the decision as a display of Reagan's wish for a constructive dialogue with the USSR, but these assurances mean little. By lifting some sanctions and leaving others in force the White House fails to show a willingness to give up this vicious practice, which is incompatible with normal relations between states and which runs counter to the Helsinki accords and to other international agreements. Given a really sincere and serious intent to develop dialogue and cooperation for the sake of lasting peace, there can be no room for any sanctions against the USSR, against Poland, against Cuba or against any other country.

Reagan's sanctions, of which there have been a great many, can only serve his crusade but they are totally unfit for dialogue and peaceful cooperation.

U.S. CHARGED WITH VIOLATING SEA LAW CONVENTIONS

LD271728 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The Soviet Law of the Sea Association has issued a statement denouncing illegal actions of the U.S.A. in the world ocean -- the actions which aggravate international tensions and complicate relations between nations.

Without much ceremony Washington assumes the right to devise in the seas and the air above them the procedure of passage of foreign civilian ships and flyover of planes, for instance, in the Persian Gulf, acting as if those waters and the air space were under its jurisdiction. The United States carried out illegal actions with respect to foreign merchant ships in vast areas of the eastern sector of the Mediterranean and other regions of the world ocean.

U.S. naval ships stop foreign merchant vessels on the high seas, demand information from them about the ports of departure and call, about the cargoes aboard, and perpetrate other acts of lawlessness and arbitrary rule. The U.S.A. grossly violates the Geneva convention on the high seas to which it has acceded, and the United Nations convention on the law of the sea signed by 134 states.

The mining of Nicaragua's sea ports by the United States and its hirelings caused strong resentment the world over. A blockade of ports or the coastline of a nation, as qualified by the 24th session of the United Nations General Assembly in an adopted resolution, is an act of aggression, and no considerations of any character, be it political, economic or any other, can justify the aggression. It is not co-incidental that the International Court of Justice ruled that the U.S.A. should immediately stop any actions blocking Nicaragua's ports, inclduing the emplacment of mines.

The U.S.A. is trying to cause chaos in the sphere of use of the seas, and to upset the foundations of mutually beneficial cooperation in that important field. It has not only refused to sign the United Nations convention on the law of the sea, the United States is undermining the document with its actions.

The statement issued by the Soviet Law of the Sea association expresses the hope that the public and lawyers specializing in international law will pool their efforts to compel the U.S. Administration to observe universally recognised international and legal principles and norms of the law of the sea.

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET, REAGAN REMARKS CONTRASTED

LD292201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] At this very moment there is a report circulating in Washington by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger about the need to build up military expenditure. This well-known song comes at a time when the Reagan administration has already contrived to increase the military budget by 200 percent. But we know that when Washington again sounds another false military alarm the explanation has to be sought in the agenda of Congress. This is indeed the case. This very week, following the summer holidays, both houses of Congress assembled to confirm the new, record Reagan military budget for next year, down to the last dollar and the last cent. The total of the proposal is $297 billion. That is how it is going to tower over the preceding military budgets. Will this also appear to be insufficient to some of the brasshats? Let us take a look at what the money that was approved last year has been spent on by the U.S. military machine, under the leadership of its commander in chief, the President.

The U.S. military jackboot trampled down freedom and independence in Grenada, a tiny island state in Latin America. Not far away, in Honduras, 5,000 U.S. soldiers and instructors were landed, and training and instruction of mercenaries for the invasion of Nicaragua is taking place at U.S. bases that have been built there. The U.S. Marine Corps landed in Lebanon in an attempt to assert the American military presence in that land with the support of artillery and battleships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. A 150,000-man Rapid Deployment Force group was taken to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area -- with a naval formation unprecedented in its strength, consisting of several dozen ships of different types -- with the aim of setting their sights on the coastal states. In the area of the Pacific Ocean the deployment of Tomahawk sea-based nuclear missiles is being accelerated relying upon Japan and South Korea as unsinkable aircraft carriers.

In Western Europe the deployment of the first Pershing II missile batteries and cruise missile launchers has begun, with the object of upsetting the existing balance and of destroying the talks on arms reduction. In Europe's coastal waters and in the fields of the NATO countries military maneuvers on a major scale have been taking place for months with the object of keeping in the necessary military shape those who have been allocated the main role in the scenarios for limited and prolonged nuclear wars.

Hundreds of shells filled with neutron explosives have left the production lines of the U.S. military-industrial complex for the U.S. NATO forces; as have cruise missiles, and the first strategic missiles of the new generation -- MX and Minutemen -- and other nuclear missile systems. The implementation of the Reagan star wars plan has started.

It is not surprising that the campaign statements by the U.S. President, in the spirit of ostentatious love of peace do not withstand the test of sincerity in the eyes of millions of people, because facts are more convincing than loud words. It is the height of hypocrisy when Washington figures lecture others on the morals of human rights, and at the same time continue to keep their fingers on the button that launches nuclear war. For within their sights they have man's most sacred right, the right to life; and equally the right to every people to peace -- peace as the very first condition for progress, for the flourishing of the abilities and talents of people, for creativity.

ANIKIN REBUTS REAGAN ARGUMENTS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD272200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pashko]

[Text] At his latest press conference President Reagan confirmed his intention to pursue in the future the policy of state terrorism in Central America. Trying to justify his aggressive course with regard to Nicaragua, the chief of the White House referred to some communist infiltration and absence of democracy in that country. Over to my colleague, commentator Viktor Anikin:

[Anikin] Lies and premeditated disinformation can be seen in everything the U.S. President says. He is doing this intentionally. All Reagan's activities go to show that he is guided by the rule of the end justifying the means. So slander has become the means by which he is trying to whitewash the course followed by his administration in Central America. The aim is to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution and to suppress the national liberation struggle of the peoples in other countries in the region.

Let us take a closer look at the so-called arguments which the U.S. President uses. He is neither the first nor will he be the last conservative in America to display a habit of indiscriminately attaching the communist label to everything within sight. In this case, he is doing this with regard to the revolutionary process in Nicaragua, although it is no secret that the revolution in that country is anti-imperialist and popular-democratic in nature. It is true that the victory of the revolution led to the toppling of the pro-American bloodied Somoza regime and to progressive social and economic changes. All this is true. But the Nicaraguan revolution cannot be described as socialist. To this day the country still retains landlord property ownership and a number of industrial enterprises are owned by the private sector; there are also other features indicating that the process taking place in Nicaragua cannot be classified as socialist.

Regarding the absence of democracy that Reagan refers to, in this respect, too, he is clearly at odds with the facts. After the Sandinist victory of 19 July 1979, U.S. propaganda raised the thesis that in Nicaragua power had been seized by, as it were, a group of rebels without popular support, and that in the country there was, it was said, no free expression of the people's will. It is hardly worth arguing over the claim that the Sandinist leadership enjoys no support from the people's masses. Had that been the case, the Nicaraguan revolution would have collapsed long ago as a result of the aggressive incursions by U.S. mercenaries from the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica, enjoying the full support of the Pentagon and CIA. But this has not happened because the vast majority of Nicaraguans are fully determined to defend, and are defending, the gains of their revolution.

The Reagan administration's claims that in Nicaragua democracy is being violated, that there are no free elections there, do not hold water. It is well known that such elections are to take place on 4 November of this year. The preelection campaign in the country is progressing at full pace. The registration of candidates for the posts of president and vice president ended a few days ago. Running for these posts are not only the representatives of the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front but also candidates from nine other parties and organizations -- some of which are in opposition. Incidentally, the activities of these parties were made legal immediately after the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

In the course of 5 years -- unlike in the time of the Somoza dictatorship -- these parties have enjoyed full freedom, although individual opposition parties are taking advantage of this freedom, and not in the interests of the successful development of the Nicaraguan revolution. Thus now, in the course of the preelection campaign, the opposition camp is calling for an amnesty for those Somoza butchers who have carried out armed attacks against Nicaragua's peaceful villages, have killed people, and have burned crops. Certain politicians even claim that these punitive gangsters should not only be amnested but, to quote, be put on the electoral list afterwards. Where this would lead is self-evident. The calculations of the reactionary opposition are indeed built upon hopes of bolstering the forces of counterrevolution inside the country and of then gradually diluting the revolutionary process in Nicaragua.

However, the vast majority of Nicaraguans who consider the Sandinist revolution their own are vigilantly guarding its gains from danger both from within and without, whose mouthpiece was recently once more President Reagan.

JOURNAL ARTICLE URGES IMPROVED TIES WITH PRC

OW291316 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Excerpts" of article by Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society -- published in the latest issue of the Soviet journal FAR EAST PROBLEMS]

[Excerpts] History fully confirms that normal, good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China always benefits both countries. When the war against Japan started in 1937, the Soviet Union was the first to lend a helping hand to China. The Soviet Army, with the participation of Mongolian Armed Forces, Korean guerrillas, and the Chinese PLA, defeated miilitaristic Japan in 1945, which was a decisive factor in the victory of the Chinese revolution.

In the 1950's Soviet-Chinese economic, political, diplomatic, and cultural relations developed comprehensively. The Soviet Union gave fraternal, internationalist aid to China in its socialist construction.

An unhealthy trend that occurred in Soviet-Chinese relations in the late fifties, absolutely not the Soviet Union's fault, worsened with each passing day. Then the trend turned into a wild anti-Soviet movement, part of the big-power and hegemonistic policy pursued by the then Beijing leadership. Frenzied anti-Soviet elements used cruel methods to persecute Chinese people in an attempt to force them to forget their good feelings toward Lenin's fatherland and the Soviet people.

Of late, Soviet-Chinese ties have improved to some extent. The 1984 Soviet-Chinese Goods Exchange, Payments and Trade Agreement provides for a 60 percent increase in bilateral trade in 1984 over the 1983 level. Soviet and Chinese cultural and scientific organizations have gradually resumed their contacts.

Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out: All of this goes against the wishes of those who want to benefit from the deterioration of Soviet-Chinese relations, but it is beneficial for our two countries and conducive to the cause of improving the international situation. The CPSU and Soviet state's principled stand on the issue of Soviet-Chinese relations is that the Soviet Union has never had any intention of confronting China. The Soviet Union hopes Soviet-Chinese relations will be built on the basis of good-neighborliness. The Soviet proposals for normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations still hold. The Soviet Union has never threatened China, nor does it have any territorial claims on China. The Soviet Union has expressed its true willingness to hold negotiations on existing issues to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides. The Soviet Union is also prepared to discuss possible measures to strengthen mutual trust at the Soviet-Chinese frontier. The Soviet Union has never regarded Soviet-Chinese hostility or estrangement as a normal phenomenon. Our country is prepared to come to terms, without any preconditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit, and certainly, not to the detriment of third countries' interests.

Soviet-Chinese relations became active in 1982, and their atmosphere relaxed. The (?four rounds) of consultations between the Soviet Union and China show that it is necessary for both sides to understand mutually acceptable ways of normalizing bilateral relations.

The Soviet Union, which is faithful to its own policy, is sparing no effort to consolidate and develop good trends in Soviet-Chinese relations. Regrettably, however, official statements by Chinese leaders and materials carried by Chinese mass media show that the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy are still not correctly understood in China, where Soviet peace-loving foreign policy is sometimes equated with U.S. imperialism's hegemonistic aggressive policy. The Chinese side (?links) the further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations with matters concerning the interests of third countries. By third countries, the Chinese side means Mongolia, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan.

Objectively, the Soviet Union and China have many common interests. Improving Soviet-Chinese relations now, as at various past stages, is beneficial to the people of the two countries and the cause of world peace.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS EXCHANGED WITH PRC

PM271052 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Groups of Specialists"]

[Text] A group of Chinese agricultural specialists and aktiv members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Society for Chinese-Soviet Friendship, headed by Du Runsheng, member of the Society for Chinese-Soviet Friendship Board and leader of the All-China Institute for Rural Development Studies, has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The members of the group had talks at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the Tsentrosoyuz, and visited agricultural education and scientific establishments in Moscow and agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes in Moscow Oblast, the Estonian and Georgian SSR's, and Krasnodar Kray.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the members of the group were received by Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Presidium.

A group of Soviet specialists in municipal services and aktiv members of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society has returned to the Soviet Union from the PRC. The group toured that country, had meetings and talks at the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries sections and People's Committees in the cities of Tianjin, Harbin, Dalian, and Tangshan, and familiarized itself with PRC municipal services.

The Soviet specialists were received in Beijing by Wang Bingnang, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Qu Wu, chairman of the Society for Chinese-Soviet Friendship.

PAKISTANI MINISTER IN PRC TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR AID

LD281658 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] The visit of the Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan to China has drawn the attention of the Asian public to an aspect of Pakistani-Chinese cooperation which both sides prefer not to advertise; namely, to their cooperation in the nuclear field. Reports that appeared in the foreign news media on the eve of the visit enhanced the suspicion that China is actively assisting Pakistan in the building of an atom bomb.

Despite its assurances to the contrary, THE NEW YORK TIMES said Beijing helps Pakistan carry out its programs for the building of nuclear weapons and it is most unlikely that it will change its position. According to the United States paper, Beijing has gone so far in this aid that last year it passed over to Islamabad the technology of a nuclear bomb similar to the one tested in China in the mid-60's. To this we can add that China compensated for the uranium ore shortage in Pakistan and sent its nuclear experts to that country and even undertook to guard secret nuclear facilities in Pakistan.

Now, what are the motives of Beijing's move? China usually describes its cooperation with Pakistan, including in the military field, as a manifestation of friendliness. Yet an unbiased analysis of the fact fully refutes this kind of interpretation. A friend cannot wish evil to its friends, a Pakistani proverb goes. Meanwhile, nuclear weapons Beijing is pushing Islamabad to possess are exactly one of the greatest evils nations have now encountered. It's easy to assume that the possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan will have negative consequences for its relations with the neighbors.

There are already quite a few problems in these relations. The recent events in the Indian Province of Punjab, the aggravating situation on the Pakistani-Indian border, the continuing undeclared war against Afghanistan carried out from Pakistani territory have further complicated Islamabad's relations with the neighboring countries. And in this sense, nuclear weapons tests, something Pakistan has come up to in real earnest, would undoubtedly heighten the risk of confrontation and would make the settlement of existing problems even more difficult.

There is one more point I'd like to note. It is well known that nuclear technology costs a lot of money. According to the British paper FINANCIAL TIMES, to obtain such technology, Islamabad has had to spend over $2 billion in the past 5 years. And this is only the beginning or as experience shows, the (?way) to nuclear armaments in threatening to consume by far bigger sums. Can a country like Pakistan, with a big foreign debt and a lot of economic and social problems still awaiting solution, afford to have nuclear weapons without detrimental consequences for its economy? The above facts naturally lead one to conclude that the present military regime in Pakistan is choosing not to raise the living standards of its people but to build up its military potential, to seek possession of nuclear weapons and Beijing, in fact, is encouraging this choice, although it is extremely ruinous for Pakistan.

In short, all that talk about a manifestation of friendliness has nothing to do with the real goals of Beijing's policy towards Pakistan. Beijing is quite pleased with strained relations between Pakistan and its neighbors since Beijing regards Pakistan as counterbalance to India, as a bridgehead for undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Talks Viewed

LD281304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1848 GMT 26 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Yaqub Khan, Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, is visiting Beijing. Western diplomats are closely following the talks, since they are taking place soon after reports of the two countries' cooperation on the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan, reports THE TIMES OF INDIA.

The paper draws attention to the fact that both sides declared their desire to normalize relations with India during their talks. Another Indian newspaper, THE INDIAN EXPRESS, has published an article devoted to the prospects of Indo-Pakistani relations. The author stresses that their development is seriously hampered by American arms supplies to Pakistan, as well as news of Islamabad's development of nuclear weapons. India cannot fail to be concerned over this, the paper says.

CHINA TO SUPPLY AFGHAN BANDITS WITH MISSILES

OW291209 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] It is reported that a group of chieftains of overseas Afghan reactionaries is visiting Beijing. Leaders of those overseas Afghan reactionaries that oppose the Afghan legal government visited China more than once in the past and held talks with Beijing on its supply of weapons to Afghan bandits.

According to well-informed sources, two Pakistanti generals, (Akbar Khan) and (Ze-yi-da), visited China before this group of chieftains of overseas Afghan reactionaries arrived. The two Pakistani generals reportedly held talks with China on its supply of tanks and antihelicopter missiles to Pakistan. China will also provide Afghan bandits with such missiles. In so doing, China is prepared to train several hundred Pakistani soldiers on its own territory. Those Pakistani soldiers will be trained in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

U.S. POLICY TURNING JAPAN INTO 'POLICEMAN'

LD280550 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- The Pentagon has notified the United States Congress that it intends to sell two military transport planes, spares, and "auxiliary equipment" to them to Japan.

Observers have evaluated the contract, which is worth almost 55 million dollars, as another stage in the process of increasing Japan's military role in the Asian-Pacific region. As is known, in accordance with Washington's strategic designs, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" will have to undertake soon the "control" of communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from the shores of the Land of the Rising Sun. Thus Japan is being turned into a policeman of the United States in that region.

PENTAGON SELLS JAPAN MILITARY TRANSPORT PLANES

LD290458 Moscow TASS in English 0453 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 29 TASS -- The Pentagon reported the sale to Japan of the first batch of big C-130 military transport planes designed for airlifting troops and materiel over large distances. According to a KYODO Tsushin Agency report from Washington, Tokyo is planning to purchase twelve of these gigantic planes worth a total of 324 million dollars by the year of 1987. Already in the near future the C-130 planes are to be used in the course of exercise for a speedy deployment of troops in Hokkaido Island.

UK OFFICIAL: CLOSER JAPAN-NATO TIES NECESSARY

LD282025 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 28 TASS — TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The British Minister of State, Foreign Office, Richard Luce, has declared for forming a global "security system" with the participation of the United States, Japan and Western Europe. In an interview to the newspaper MAINICHI, he emphasized that Tokyo-NATO strategic cooperation is necessary to ensure Western interests in Asia. As the first step in this direction, Richard Luce called upon the Nakasone government to establish close military links with London in addition to the existing "security treaty" with Washington.

Japan, he said, should put its ports at the disposal of British warships that can carry nuclear weapons aboard, thus opening the way to turning the harbours of the country into constant bases of the navy of the North Atlantic bloc. Luce demanded that Tokyo should "take in hand" the Japanese peace fighters who last year thwarted the entry of the British aircraft carrier Invincible with means of mass destruction aboard.

As is noted by the newspaper MAINICHI, such an outright call for Japan to become NATO's Far Eastern member" made by such a high-placed British representative, is practically unprecedented. But the Nakasone government hardly needs to be urged on in strengthening contacts with the North Atlantic bloc.

In September, Chief of the Japan Defence Agency Yuko Kurihara, intends to visit the Pentagon and then the NATO Headquarters in Brussels where he will have negotiations on establishing permanent military links in the Japan-USA-Western Europe triangle. Representatives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan have been regularly attending for several years now meetings of NATO steering bodies as "observers", hoping to get a "permanent status" there in the future.

The gradual drawing of Japan into NATO's military machine, wrote the newspaper AKAHATA, runs counter to the will of the overwhelming majority of the population of the country, is contrary to the peaceable articles of its Constitution.

JAPAN ENHANCES SECURITY FOR SOUTH KOREA'S CHON

SK280838 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Japanese authorities have already strengthened security measures, fearing the possibility of a mass advance movement in connection with the visit to Japan by Chon Tu-hwan, boss of the South Korean dictatorial regime, scheduled for September this year. According to today's YOMIURI SHINBUN, over 90,000 policemen, hundreds of patrol cars, coastal escort boats, and special-purpose helicopters will be mobilized to guard the South Korean dictator.

FACTS DISPROVE U.S. PROPAGANDA ON KAL INCIDENT

LD291846 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] London July 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov reports:

The United States deliberately hampers investigation into the incident with the South Korean passenger plane Boeing 747 in September last year which was on an espionage mission over the Soviet territory on assignment of American special services. That was stated to the newspaper GUARDIAN by the journalists who took part in preparation of a telecast about that broad-scale subversive operation.

According to statements of journalists Michael Chrisman and Mark Ackerman, just a few hours after the flight of the plane was interrupted, the U.S. Department of State ordered the National Transportation Safety Board to stop the investigation it began, though exactly that board is obliged to do it.

Almost simultaneously the administration of the airport in Anchorage, Alaska, where the plane made a landing before intruding into the USSR's airspace, received a telephone message from Washington instructing it not to begin an independent investigation into the incident, since, it was said, the Department of State directly will take up the matter. Representative of the administration of the Anchorage Airport James Michelangelo described as "unprecedented" such a decision taken by the Washington authorities and the instructions of the U.S. Department of State, stemming from it.

There is also one more circumstance which shows that Washington is trying in every way to cover up the tracks of its crime. According to TV journalists, in accordance with the top-level decision taken in Washington, the content of tape recorded conversations of members of the crew between themselves and ground navigation services was not made public, since, as they considered there not without ground, that would help disclose the organisers of the espionage operation.

All that provides an extra proof that the plane of the South Korean air company, which was making flight 007 in the New York-Anchorage-Seoul route, "lost its way" not at all accidentally, as is asserted by Western propaganda, but it deliberately intruded into the USSR's airspace with an espionage mission. As was reported recently by the British journal DEFENCE ATTACHE, the South Korean plane acted in close coordination with the American "Challenger" re-usable spaceship, the "Ferret" spy satellite, the "RC-135" reconnaissance plane of the U.S. Airforce.

Against the background of the facts, which became known to public, Washington's propaganda version bursts like a soap bubble.

SOUTH KOREA'S ROLE IN U.S. STRATEGY VIEWED

PM271340 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 July in its Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Counting on an Assistant," a 1,300-word I. Lebedev article outlining U.S.-South Korean military ties. Lebedev notes that "today between 700 and 1,000 nuclear munitions units are sited in South Korea," and claims that it is planned to base neutron weapons there. Seoul's role as a "participant in the Pentagon's aggressive adventures in Asia," the author writes, is confirmed by joint military exercises such as "Team Spirit," the aim of which is to "rehearse aggressive war scenarios on the Asian Continent." Washington, Lebedev goes on to say, encourages Seoul's "military ambitions" by supplying it with money and arms while turning a blind eye to the "blatant trampling" of human rights in South Korea.

U.S. PLANE 'INVADED' N. KOREAN AIRSPACE

LD272014 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 TASS -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reports that the U.S.A. continues its provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Today a SR-71 U.S. reconnaissance plane invaded the airspace of the DPRK and conducted surveillance over northern regions of the country. Twenty-six such provocations, a KCNA report says, took place this July alone.

Such acts, the agency says, constitute a gross infringement on the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They bear witness to the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism which is working up tensions in the area of the Korean peninsula and creates a threat to peace and security in Asia.

A representative of the DPRK in the Military Armistice Commission lodged a resolute protest in conjunction with U.S. provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

DPRK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ON VISIT

SK291311 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The [word indistinct] delegation of the WPK Central Committee is visiting the Soviet Union in accordance with a program for liaison between the CPSU and WPK. While visiting cities of the Latvian SSR along the Baltic Sea, such as (Rimus), (Tomas), and (Mikesa), division chief Yi Won-ku of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the WPK Central Committee and Comrade Yi Si-rin, guidance member of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, delivered lectures to workers' organizations of some enterprises. They referred to the WPK work of economic development and the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Officials Give Lectures

SK300005 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] A lecture group of the WPK Central Committee visited the Soviet Union 18-26 July in accordance with the (?exchange) program between the CPSU and WPK. Comrade Yi Won-ku, section chief of the WPK Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Comrade Yi Si-rin, member of the Party Central Committee International Department, visited Moscow, Leningrad, and other major cities and gave lectures at various plants, enterprises, and other organizations there.

The Korean guests also had meetings and discussions at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party of (?Lithuania) Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET AWARDS TO DPRK MEDICS

PM271321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Awards to Korean Medics"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul -- The presentation of Soviet orders and medals awarded to a group of DPRK medical workers by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for taking part in saving the life of Soviet specialist V.G. Podolkhov has taken place at the USSR Embassy in the DPRK.

The accident during the construction of the Pukchang Aluminum Plant occurred at the end of last year. Seeking to prevent an accident in the electrolysis shop, Podolkhov suffered severe burns.

The DPRK's best medical forces took part in saving the victim. Among them were surgeons Kim Chang-hak and Pak Song-chan and other doctors at Pyongyang hospital. The DPRK Ministry of Health gave effective assistance. Approximately 100 Korean medical workers voluntarily expressed the desire to become donors -- a total of 1,800 square centimeters of skin was grafted on.

Speaking at the award ceremony, DPRK Health Minister Pak Myong-pin said the awarding of Korean medical workers of Soviet orders and medals is a great event in the further development and strengthening of Korean-Soviet friendship.

On behalf of the award recipients, Kim Chang-hak expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Government and people of the Soviet Union for the high assessment of their labor.

AIR TRANSPORT OF FRUIT FROM DPRK INITIATED

SK291312 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] A new cargo transport plane, (BA-54 Eksyol), has been put into international airline service in the skies of the Far East for the first time. This plane has brought 17 tons of plum's from People's Korea. Thus, the pilots have started the transportation of fruit from fraternal countries. Three hundred tons of fruit will be transported from People's Korea by air for the residents of Primorskiy Kray and Kharbarovsk.

U.S. COMMITTEE APPROVES SECRET AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD272236 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] New Yor July 27 TASS -- According to the THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has secretly allocated a further 50 million dollars for arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Washington benefactors of the terrorists are doing everything to replenish the arsenals of Afghan counterrevulutionaries. According to American press reports, the United States has so far made available one billion dollars to them. This year the White House allocates for this purpose 125 million dollars. The 50 million allocated by the Appropriations Committee are only a small share of the many millions allocated for the undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fought by the United States with the hands of its hirelings.

Aid Will Not Defeat Revolution

LD282236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 28 Jul 84

[From "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has decided to allocate $50 million in additional aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This assistance, in the form of arms and equipment, will be extended via secret CIA channels in the financial year commencing 1 October, the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes. The Reagan administration had earlier allocated $45 million for these same purposes. The Afghan dushmans will receive a total of $95 million next year for their criminal activity against the revolutionary people of Afghanistan. Total American military aid to Afghan bandits has amounted to $400 million over the past 4 years. By supplying weapons to the basmaches, Washington hopes with their help to frustrate the process of progressive reforms on Afghan soil. Vain attempts. The Afghan people vigilantly guard the gains of their power. On their side are the solidarity and fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

U.S. BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS

LD282312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] According to a report from the American press agency UPI, the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has set aside an extra $50 million as aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Here is a Mayak commentary. Viktor Anikin is at the microphone:

[Anikin] It is a matter of additional supplies of U.S. arms to Afghan dushmans along U.S. CIA channels in the next financial year which begins 1 October. The U.S. Congress had previously allocated $45 million for these purposes. Thus, the overall sum of U.S. military aid to Afghan basmachi gangs will be $95 million next year. In all, starting in 1980, Washington has provided approximately $400 million for the training, maintenance, and arming of the basmachi gangs. The Reagan administration calls these dollar injections help for the so-called Afghan refugee camps. In reality, these camps are hornets' nests of Afghan counterrevolution. With the permission and complicity of the Ziaul Haq government, they have been bred on Pakistani soil near the Afghan border.

They are real support bases from which the bandits use secret pathways to penetrate Afghan territory where they perpetrate crimes against their people. It has indeed been on these traitors that the U.S. special services have gambled in the hope of subverting the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. By their efforts, over 80 centers for training counterrevolutionaries and sending them into Afghan territory have been established in Pakistan. Funds are not spared on strengthening subversive activity. This is indicated by reports from Washington on new supplementary U.S. grants to the Afghan dushmans.

At the same time, the Reagan administration is doing all within its power to wreck the process of a peaceful settlement on the Afghanistan question. Let us recall that Afghan-Pakistani talks got underway on the initiative and under the aegis of the UN. The aim of these was to settle matters in dispute. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's constructive position at these talks is widely known. But each time the slightest progress began to show at these talks, the Pakistani delegation was immediately drawn back by Washington and subsequently went back on its word. As a result, the Afghan-Pakistani dialogue remains at a standstill for which the Reagan administration is primarily to blame.

The position of our country on the Afghanistan problem is clear and understood. The Soviet Union favors an end to outside interference in internal Afghan affairs and to the criminal aid given to the counterrevolutionaries. But Washington does not heed the voice of reason. Having set off along the slippery path of state terrorism in international policy, the Reagan administration is expanding aid to the forces of reaction, including to Afghan dushmans.

PAKISTAN, PRC IGNORE FACTS ABOUT AFGHAN PROBLEM

LD291902 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Coming up next, a commentary by Aleksandr Korolev, on the recent Pakistani-Chinese talks: Among the issues Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan discussed in Beijing with his Chinese counterpart was the so-called Afghan problem. According to the Chinese news agency XINHUA, the ministers examined ways to settle the situation. So, what are their proposals?

The negotiators in Beijing resorted to the same verbal trick long used by Western propaganda. They spoke only of the need for withd-awal of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan and tried to create the impression this was the key to the problem. They deliberately ignored the main aspect; that is, what prompted the Afghan Government to turn for help to the Soviet Union. Not a word was said about the undeclared war foreign reactionary groups have been waging against the Afghan people since the April revolution of 1978, though it was this outside interference that jeopardized the revolutionary changes in the country and made the government ask a friendly nation for military help. It did so in full accordance with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This is the essence of the so-called Afghan problem.

The fact the Chinese leadership prefers not to mention what in reality brought about the problem is explained by Beijing's direct involvement in the dangerous developments around Afghanistan. It is common knowledge that the Chinese leaders have for long been exploiting their friendly relations with Pakistan to use that country's north-western areas as a transportation terminal point for weapon deliveries to anti-Afghan terrorist bands. The Chinese military hardware is transported to Pakistan along the Karakoram motorway and through the port of Karachi. What is more, China is known to have sent scores of military advisers to Pakistan.

Everything points to the fact that China is interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs in violation of international law. This being so, it is hard to believe the Pakistani and Chinese leaders are seeking a reasonable solution to the problem. Those who genuinely desire a solution should face up to the reality. The Afghan Government has taken into account these realities. As early as May 1980, it came forward with a program for an all-round political settlement of the situation involving Afghanistan, and the solution of all controversial issues through direct talks.

Already then Afghanistan's leaders proposed agreeing on a withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent, that is the very issue that Pakistan, China, and the United States are stressing. In its statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, the Afghan Government declared that the Soviet troops would be withdrawn as soon as the causes were removed that had forced Afghanistan to ask for Soviet help; in other words, when all interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs was stopped and there were guarantees it would not be resumed.

The Afghan leadership continues to stand by this principled and reasonable position. The UN Undersecretary General Diego Cordovez told a news conference last spring, following a trip to Afghanistan, that Kabul showed goodwill and a political desire to find a way to normalize the situation in the region.

AFGHAN REBELS ON ACTIVITIES OF WESTERN ADVISERS

LD292317 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul July 29 TASS -- A press conference was held at the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today. It was devoted to the disclosure of "activities" of foreign "advisers" who illegally penetrated to Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. Admissions at the press conference were made by some of the so-called "fighters for faith" who laid down arms after the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan routed Ahmad Sheykh Mas'ud's gang, which acted in Panjsher. Some Abdul Samad, former treasurer of the criminal counterrevolutionary grouping "Jamiate Islamie" in Panjsher, testified that activities of his gang were directed by American, British, French "instructors". They trained "the fighters of Islam" in the use of Western weapons, tactics of fighting.

Speaking at the press conference, other members of the Ahmad Sheykh Mas'ud gang reported that above-mentioned instructors in their time "free" from the main "occupation" were after historical and cultural values of the Afghan people which they could sell abroad at a profit.

IZVESTIYA CITES AFGHAN PEASANT'S EXPERIENCES

PM301023 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 22 July Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,800-word report from own correspondent G. Ustinov datelined "Afghanistan's Northern Border," under the heading "While Our Hearts Beat: The Story of Afghan Peasant Rahim." It comprises the story, in his own words, of Rahim Palvan, a peasant from the village of Kara-Kutarma which, he tells Ustinov, is "right near your border." Rahim describes his experiences before the April revolution when he was in debt to and dependent on local landowner Gulbuddin, who now lives in Pakistan "nurturing a grudge against the Afghan revolution."

He recounts the villagers' astonishment when they learned for the first time about living conditions "on the other side of the Amu-Darya," and describes the changes the revolution made in their own lives, with the distribution of land. Rahim goes on to describe how a "wave of unprecedented terror and violence" was unleashed by gangs coming from Pakistan, leading him and his fellow villagers to form a detachment of "defenders of the revolution." "In 4 years of struggle," he says, "we have not yielded a single post, we have never wavered, never yielded." The detachment now comprises 360 armed fighters and has "freed 12 villages in the district from the enemy, inhabited by more than 4,000 people." Gulbuddin, he says, is "organizing more and more new acts of sabotage and sending crack cutthroat troops here," enraged at the "revolution's successes in areas he regarded as his patrimony." Rahim concludes by recounting a recent success against "Gulbuddin's thugs" and vowing to continue to defend the revolution "while our hearts will still beat."

PRC ALLEGEDLY TO GET U.S. ARMS FROM PAKISTAN

LD272151 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] New Delhi July 27 TASS -- Commenting on the results of an official visit payed by S. Yaqub Ali Khan, foreign ministerof Pakistan, to China, the Indian press points out that at the talks the sides were largely guided by the interests of preserving tensions in South-West Asia rather than those of normalising the situation there. This is evidenced, in particular, by the fact that a discussion of ways of intensifying undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is waged with the assistance of Pakistan, the United States, China, and some other countries from Pakistani territory, was central to Sino-Pakistani talks.

The military aspect of Pakistani-Chinese relations causes particular concern of the Indian public. The well-informed newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES reports that China managed to secure in the course of Yaqub Ali Khan's visit Islamabad's consent to access to modern American armaments, which are supplied to Pakistan by the United States within the framework of a comprehensive military-economic deal worth a total of over 3,000 million dollars. Quoting sources of the Indian Defence Ministry, the newspaper points out that from now on China may obtain sophisticated U.S. arms, which are of interest to it, in exchange for sharing Chinese nuclear technology with Islamabad. Beijing shows special interest in latest U.S. F-16 fighter bombers and aircraft equipped with AWACS system. By providing Pakistan with nuclear technology, China facilitates the opening up of the opportunities for the creation, by the Pakistani milirary regime, of its own nuclear weapons, the local press writes. Thus way it ignores serious concern which Pakistan's nuclear amibitions cause not only among the neighboring Asian countries, but also all over the world.

U.S. NUCLEAR POTENTIAL, POLICY IN PACIFIC VIEWED

LD281748 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Officials at the American Defence Department have confirmed that warships of the United States 7th Fleet are being equipped with Tomahawk sea-based nuclear-capable cruise missiles. The missiles are to be installed on 16 ships and submarines by September. Now a commentary by Nikolay Kuzin:

The United States is actively working to improve its nuclear potential in the Pacific. The Pentagon is deploying F-17 nuclear-capable fighter bombers in Japan in addition to nuclear-powered missile carrying submarines and B-52 strategic aircraft which have been in the Pacific for a long time. In June the United States' 7th Fleet started to be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles carrying nuclear charges which marks a whole new stage in the militarization of the Pacific. Washington is turning the region into a theater of war operations with unlimited use of the most deadly types of weapons greatly endangering the Pacific countries. The United States is also making other military buildup efforts in the Pacific. It recently increased the number of ships in its 7th Fleet stationed off Asia's eastern coast. It is also increasing the capabilities of the Rapid Deployment Force, above all of its Marines stationed in Japan and in the Philippines. Air Force units are being modernized too.

Washington is working to involve other Asian countries in its dangerous war preparations in the Pacific. In the first half of this year, there was a series of military exercises in the west Pacific involving American Armed Forces. An American-Thai naval exercise, "(?Under Zeal)-84," was held in the Gulf of Siam in January. In spring there was a team "Spirit-84" exercise involving American and South Korean Forces. Then there was a naval exercise "Rimpac-84" near the Hawaiian Islands and an American-Thai command and staff exercise, "Logex 27," held early last month.

The United States is increasing its shipments of weapons to Pacific nations. Their last year's total exceeded $2 billion, and this year Washington plans to sell a large batch of F-16 latest aircraft to the ASEAN member nations and C-130 modern transport aircraft to the Taiwan regime. The recent south Pacific tour of the American State Secretary George Shultz was also part of the efforts to militarize the region. George Shultz met with the ASEAN foreign ministers and then attended, along with the foreign ministers of Australia and New Zealand, the 33d annual session of the Council of the military and political ANZUS pact. At all these talks George Shultz sought to scare his counterparts with the alleged Soviet and Vietnamese threat, and insisted that they strengthen military and political ties with the United States.

But during that trip, the American state secretary met with a strong opposition to the military preparations of the United States. ASEAN was not very enthusiastic about the idea to establish a Pacific community, a big military and political association of Pacific states with openly militaristic purposes. They were sceptical about George Shultz' anti-Soviet insinuations. As for Washington's ANZUS partners, George Shultz failed to press on them as hard as he wished either, since political power in New Zealand, for instance, was recently taken by a Labor government which promised to ban the visits of American ships carrying nuclear weapons to New Zealand ports. Besides, there were strong protests of Japanese peace supporters against the deployment of Tomahawk missiles on ships of the United States 7th Fleet, and massive demonstrations in the Philippines, demanding that the American military bases be removed from Philippine territory. So you see that discontent at Washington's militarist policies is really strong in the Pacific countries.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS POLAND'S STABILIZATION PROCESS

PM271308 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Poland: Process of Stabilization"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jul -- A process of stabilization which is playing a decisive role in the further development of the state and society as a whole has been under way in Poland over the last 2 and 1/2 years, M. Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, declared in an interview with the weekly PRAWO I ZYCIE. Remarkable successes have been achieved in the consolidation of the state and socialist democracy. The organs of people's power have been significantly develped, and their role in the country's life has been enhanced.

At the same time, M. Milewski stressed that the temporary measures aimed at overcoming the anarchy and suppressing the intrigues by socialist Poland's internal and external enemies will remain in force until the end of 1985. The need for these measures is dictated by the enemy's antistate actions and his attempts to whip up social tension.

PZPR'S BEDNARSKI WRITES ON IDEOLOGICAL POLICY

PM271517 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 21 July carries on page 7 a 3,600-word article entitled "Along the Path of Socialism and Progress" by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who writes from Warsaw. The article, written under the rubric "40 Years of People's Poland," opens with an account of the "changes and achievements" in Poland in the past 40 years since the 22 July 1944 liberation day and proceeds to an analysis of "difficulties of the late seventies and the crisis of 1980-1981" and its effect on education in Poland.

Bednarski notes the need to implement the policy of introducing universal secondary education, which was halted by the crisis, and the need to "change the teacher training system" so that it better meets the "quantitiative and qualitative requirements of modern education." Bednarski stre ses the importance of a "consistent political and ideological struggle against tendencies in art and science alien to socialism" and, in particular, highlights the attempts by the "counterrevolution" during the crisis to "deprive state organs of their influence on policy in the sphere of education, science, and culture." Bednarski concludes by reaffirming the PZPR's policy of involving culture, science, and education in Poland's socialist development, in which the "fraternal assistance" of the Soviet Union has played a role.

BULGARIA REACTS TO U.S. DRUG TRAFFICKING CHARGES

LD272030 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia July 27 TASS - The Bulgarian News Agency BTA came out with a commentary in which it stresses that the propaganda campaign unleashed in the U.S. Congress with the aim of accusing Bulgaria of "involvement" in organizing international contraband of narcotics is nothing else but a vicious provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Thus, the commentary says, following the adoption by the U.S. Sentate of discriminatory measures against Bulgaria under the pretext of its alleged involvement in the attempt on the life of the pope, the official circles in the USA launched fresh slanderous attacks on Bulgaria, trying to discredit the home and foreign policy of People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is indicative that taking part in this campaign are not only such diehard anti-Communists as Republican Senator D'Amato but also high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration, for instance, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt. It is they who came out in the U.S. Congress with a brazen slander against Bulgaria, declaring that it allegedly destabilizes Western countries through terroristic actions and sale of narcotics and arms. But neither that senator, nor representatives of the Washington administration could cite any facts of Bulgaria's "implication," for such facts do not exist. There exist only brazen accusations against Bulgaria fabricated by the special services of the USA.

Who gave the right to the United States, the country which elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy, the country which is unable to deal with the Mafia and other criminal organizations selling narcotics on a world scale to accuse a sovereign socialist state, to slander the People's Republic of Bulgaria, BTA asks.

One thing is clear, that this slander in the spirit of the "crusade" against communism unleashed in the USA serves the purpose of poisoning East-West relations, denigrating independent sovereign states that consistently conduct the policy of peace. But the designs of the aggressive forces which are striving to disturb the strategic balance and by means of crude force to reverse the course of history are futile, the news agency writes.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVED IN BUCHAREST BY CEAUSESCU

LD292319 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest July 29 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov arrived today in Romania for a friendly visit at the invitation of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the Constanta Airport Todor Zhivkov was met by Nicolae Ceausescu, other party leaders and statesmen of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

HUSAK RETURNS TO CSSR AFTER REST IN USSR

LD291250 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak, who stayed in the Soviet Union on rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

U.S. PROMOTES SPACE WEAPONS AT LONDON CONFERENCE

LD282108 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Vitaliy Ilyashenko report from London]

[Text] In summer London is in the power of tourists. The inhabitants of the British capital themselves try to get out of London during the hot July days. This is the time of holidays, and business life comes to a standstill.

There are people in London, however, who are clearly in no holiday mood. They are beset by a militaristic itch, their heads are full of plans for using outer space for military purposes. This was the topic of a conference of military experts and representatives of British military-industrial corporations. U.S. Generals Graham and Richardson are also here. No one here was surprised that they attended the conference. They came to London to impose Reagan's delirious ideas on inventing laser and other new weapons systems and on conducting a war of the world in outer space.

The fact is that the United States' European NATO partners reacted extremely warily to Washington's dangerous plans. Many politicians in the West are seriously worried by the development of the arms race in space. The American generals and their British colleagues therefore decided to convince the Europeans that the American nuclear umbrella is the best protection for them. This idea runs through all the conference's reports and publications. In its far-reaching plans, Washington is once again putting a stake in Europe on its trusty ally -- the Thatcher government.

UK'S HESELTINE JUSTIFIES BRITISH MILITARY BUILDUP

LD281940 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] London July 28 TASS — Michael Heseltine, British secretary of state for defence, has addressed the Conservative Association in Perthshire, in another instigatory militarist speech. Echoing the irresponsible statements of U.S. high-ranking persons, he, for example, went to the lengths of saying that peace is allegedly "not the normal condition for the human race". Distorting history and facts, the defence secretary justified the build up of militarist preparations by the British Government and the aggressive bloc of NATO and was busy intimidating those present with a mythical 'Soviet threat'.

Heseltine's particular fury was aroused by the Labour Party's official document on defence matters endorsed by the party's National Executive Committee recently. The document reflects the British public demands, in particular, for the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons and military bases from the British Isles as well as for Britain's refusal to rely on nuclear weapons in general. The defence secretary's opinion is that the Laborites succumbed to the pressure of an "embittered minority of militant extremists", and that renunciation of nuclear weapons allegedly pushes the country to the road of "suicide".

Facts, however, are indicative of the opposite. Duncan Campbell, a prominent British journalist, pointed out in a book titled 'The Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier' that the presence of the U.S. huge military machine on the British Isles poses a serious threat to Britain.

His opinion is that danger is also enhanced owing to the fact that Britain is not only practically deprived of a possibility to exercise control over U.S. nuclear weapons present in the country but has no right to ban the Americans' operations either.

As far as the "embittered minority" is concerned, the defence secretary obviously sinned against the truth by saying that. According to the results of public opinion polls, an overwhelming majority of the population of the British Isles are against siting U.S. cruise missiles in the country's territory.

TRUD READERS RESPOND TO ARTICLE ON UK PRICES

PM261430 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 14 July carries on page 3 under the headline "Not By Pounds Alone" a 1,000-word roundup by own international observor A. Burmistenko of readers' letters in response to a previous article on prices in Britain. One TRUD reader complains that food for his family costs R240 per month, while another (who remains anonymous) complains about the price of jeans. The remainder, however, consider that they are in a more favorable position that their British counterparts. The author notes British newspaper interest in the previous article and warns readers not to be misled by the "trickery" of the foreign "radio voices," which, when giving the time a Western worker must work to earn enough to buy a certain item, fail to mention that he must work extra time to pay for such things as children's education, medical services, taxes, and so forth. "Professional liars" such as Radio Liberty, Burmistenko says, are counting on "audience ignorance" in broadcasting these "crude arithmetical manipulations."

IZVESTIYA SEES U.S. SENATORS PRESSURING SWEDEN

PM271515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov "International Commentary": "Pressure Strategy"]

[Text] Helsinki -- The appearance of American senators in northern Europe did not make the required impression. Many newspapers devoted no more than a few lines to it. Understandably so: The senators' public statements were distinguished neither by originality nor freshness of opinions. Expatiations about the "Soviet threat" alternated with calls to "strengthen NATO's northern flank." However, one item in the Washington politicians' propaganda campaign does deserve attention. It involves the transatlantic visitors' attempts, as the Scandinavian press has written, to influence the trade policy of the Nordic countries.

Prior to this, R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of state for defense, speaking in Stockholm, had bluntly stated that certain Swedish enterprises could pay for their contacts with the Soviet Union. The leader of the U.S. Commerce Department's export section expressed himself even more clearly on this score. In his opinion, Sweden's export operations with socialist countries should not exceed the bounds of Washington's trade policy. In other words, if you wish to sell goods to the USSR, you have to ask the United States for permission.

This demand has now been unambiguously confirmed by the American senators as well. This was done a few days before the so-called Coordinating Committee for Controlling Exports to Socialist Countries in Paris confirmed new restrictions on trade deals between West and East.

To what degree will Washington's demands affect the economic position of neutral Sweden, which is maintaining traditional business ties with the Soviet Union? This question is now being widely discussed in the Swedish press.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET recently carried a series of articles seeking to demonstrate that Washington's sanctions policy could have serious consequences for Sweden's economy. Whether this is so, only the future will tell. However, American practice is undoubtedly directed toward hampering the activity of Swedish enterprises whose products include components manufactured in other countries, particularly the United States. Whereas Swedish businessmen previously obtained a licanse from Washington to import American goods within 4-5 weeks, the process now takes 6-8 months. Deliberate red tape is leading, in a number of cases, to Sweden's receiving obsolete output from across the Atlantic. And this results in material losses.

It is no coincidence that the Swedes, to judge by newspaper reports, are considering ways to reduce the dependence of the country's industry, particularly electronics, on American supplies. This opinion is also shared by Swedish Professor Gunnar Adler-Karlsson. In special research devoted to this problem, he writes that the Swedish authorities have yielded in a number of cases to massive pressure from Washington. "That is in no way consonant with our policy and is a violation of the country's sovereignty."

Recent events have clearly shown that Washington is not satisfied with half-measures. The United States intends to involve Sweden in its trade sanctions policy and to monitor Swedish firms' trade deals with socialist community countries. The tightening of American export policy, Trade Minister M. Hellstrom has said, affects not just Sweden but all countries trading with the United States as well.

Washington is demonstrating its reluctance to take into account the generally recognized standards and principles of international trade. Blatant pressure and economic blackmail are at the core of America's present foreign trade policy. It is that policy which the American senators tried to impose during their visit to the countries of northern Europe.

SWEDEN'S NATO TIES CAST DOUBTS ON ITS NEUTRALITY

LD281948 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] A growing number of facts testify that neutral Sweden's relations with the NATO countries are widening. Military and military-industrial cooperation with Sweden is for NATO a comfortable method of drawing the neutral country into its policy, writes Radio Moscow military observer Captain Vladimir (Kuzer).

It was recently announced in Stockholm that a contract has been signed with the West German military concern Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm on the delivery of a large consignment of military helicopters for the Swedish Air Force. A contract with the United States for delivery of Sidewinder missiles to Sweden has been concluded. The implementation of the fighter-attack-reconnaissance plane JAS project costing 25 billion kronor is in full swing; this is the new plane of the Swedish Air Force. The United States and other NATO countries are taking part in that project: The American company General Electric will supply the engines for JAS and the corporation [word indistinct] aircraft company will supply new electronic sights. The [word indistinct] in the fighter plane are to be manufactured in West Germany, France, and Britain. The JAS project is extending to the year 2000.

In this way, the contracts already signed bind neutral Sweden to NATO's military concern for over 15 years, writes Vladimir (Kuzer), and goes on: We must not forget that the industrial entrepreneurs with whom the contracts were signed are in turn closely linked to the military leaderships in their countries, which are NATO members. The military-industrial cooperation between Sweden and NATO is actively developed on both sides. At the same time the Swedish military forces are acquiring NATO weapons, the Swedish military industry is fulfilling NATO's orders.

The Bofors concern has received an order from the Pentagon worth nearly 100 million kronor for the new L 70 antiaircraft guns for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. Haegglund and Soener manufacture armored vehicles for the very same Pentagon. Talks are in progress concerning deliveries of missiles to the other side of the Atlantic from the Foersvarets Fabriksverk concern.

What do these contracts mean? For the Swedish military concerns, undoubtedly profits, and for Washington and the NATO politicians, an effective method of drawing Sweden into the sphere of its bloc's influence. Representatives of Swedish big capital seek to justify this military-industrial cooperation with the NATO states and sometimes declare that it is pure trade, which has nothing to do with politics. But military-industrial contacts, especially when they are as active as now, cannot help being linked with politics, Vladimir (Kuzer) points out. Both inside and outside Sweden's borders there are those who want to hurt Swedish neutrality. It is understandable that the representatives of big capital, which are connected with the military industry, are interested in a change of the country's traditional foreign policy course. Naturally, the opponents of neutrality within the country are careful not to present their ideas openly since this line is enjoying well-deserved recognition both among the Swedes themselves and abroad, but actions to undermine the neutrality and bind Sweden to NATO are made even without open declarations.

The military-industrial cooperation is only one of the channels used to draw Sweden into NATO. It is no secret to anyone that direct military contacts between the Swedish military forces and the North Atlantic bloc are also being developed fairly intensively: Swedish officers are being trained in the United States; NATO officers have on several occasions inspected Swedish military installations and been present during tests of the latest technology; NATO's arms transports have passed through Swedish territory. Another example: On several occasions, including last year, the Swedish Armed Forces' biggest maneuvers have strangely coincided in time, and concerning the tasks practiced, with NATO's exercises in the north. Some journalists pointed out in this context that these were coordinated actions by the military leaderships of Sweden and NATO. Radio Sweden is engaged in monitoring radio messages and checking on how the socialist countries' troop units are moved. The intelligence that this service and the Caravelle spy planes gather is forwarded to the United States, among others. Sweden has concluded an agreement with that country on exchange of military information.

According to representatives of the Swedish defense staff, all these are natural forms of cooperation, in the same way as arms trade with NATO appears completely natural to military-industrial entrepreneurs. But these phenomena undermine trust in Sweden's traditional foreign political line.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON FRG MILITARY BUILDUP

PM271256 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Building Up Military Potential"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul -- The agreement between the U.S. Defense Department and the FRG Defense Ministry on the joint use of new missile systems and the decision by the Western European Union Council to repeal the ban on FRG production of strategic bomber aircraft and long-range missiles are the latest steps along the road of the accelerated buildup of the FRG's military potential, which is closely linked with the militarist machine of NATO and especially the United States, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

Even before this the Bundeswehr, with its enormous reserves of trained reserve cadres, had been the backbone of the NATO armed forces, the newspaper writes. But now West German militarism is being given the opportunity to create and deploy its own offensive long-range armaments capable of threatening the security not only of neighbors, but also of states far from the FRG.

There are thousands of nuclear warheads on U.S. bases in the FRG. Demands are being voiced in the Bundeswehr to create so-called European nuclear forces in NATO with FRG participation, which is tantamount to giving the West German generals control over mass destruction weapons.

The FRG's rapidly mounting influence in the NATO bloc creates a threat that NATO's entire potential will be used in the interests of the West German revanchists. Washington is striving to exploit revanchism to implement its own global anticommunist strategy.

MERGER OF FRG ARMS MANUFACTURERS PROPOSED

LD271334 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm missile and aircraft concern (MBB), one of the biggest arms manufacturers in West Germany, is going to merge with another giant of the West German military-industrial complex, Krauss-Maffei AG, which belongs to Flick Gruppe. This was said by G.A. Vogels, one of MBB executives, in Munich where both concerns are based. The newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG says that talks between the owners of the two concerns, taking place with the participation of representatives of the Bonn government, are to be concluded in the current year.

This news can not but cause serious anxiety and concern among those who hold dear the cause of peace in Europe. Indeed a giant military-industrial octopus is to come into being with the merger of the biggest arms manufacturers in Bavaria, the fief of Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of West German ultras. Its combined technical, technological and production potentialities will enable it to produce there combat planes, missiles, helicopters, tanks and other types of modern arms. Already today MBB's annual turnover of capital is about 6 billion marks and that of Krauss-Maffei AG over 2 billion marks. These concerns produce such types of arms and military equipment as Tornado fighter bombers, Leopard-2 tanks. The merger of the two concerns will open up unlimited opportunities for the military-industrial complex of the FRG, step up the arms race and the further militarisation of the country.

The timing of the merger does not appear accidental. The obvious impetus to this was the decision of the council of the West European Union to lift the ban, imposed under international agreements, on the manufacture of bombers for strategic purposes as well as long-range missiles in the FRG.

NEW BONN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON FRG ECONOMY

PM300927 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 27 July carries on page 3 A 1,200-word maiden dispatch by its new Bonn correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilkin entitled "Prior to the 'Hot Fall,'" analyzing the economic situation in the FRG and noting that the fall promises to be just as 'hot' as the spring and summer in terms of industrial unrest.

PAPANDREOU CITES DIFFERENCES WITH NATO CHIEF

LD281257 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Athens July 28 TASS -- Greece will not sacrifice its right to sovereignty for the sake of NATO, a press conference was told here by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. His meeting with journalists was held in connection with the visit to Athens of NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, who was trying to bring pressure to bear on the Government of Greece in an attempt to wrest concessions from it on a number of military issues. Thus, in particular, he wished to ensure the participation of Greek troops in NATO exercises in the Aegean Sea and resolve the question on setting up a NATO regional headquarters in the Greek city of Larissa. There are serious differences between Greece and the NATO officials on these and other issues.

Andreas Papandreou stressed that Greece should bear all responsibility for ensuring the security of the air space in the area of the Aegean Sea. NATO's attempts at including Turkey in this effort is nothing else but an encroachment upon Greece's sovereignty. The prime minister also said that in his talks with Lord Carrington he declined the proposal of General B. Rogers, the supreme NATO commander in Europe, as regards a settlement in the Aegean Sea, as it insufficiently takes into account Greece's interests.

The visit to Athens of the NATO secretary general has again demonstrated that the bloc's leadership is annoyed by the stand of Greece, which condemns the deployment in Britain, Italy and the FRG of new American first strike missile nuclear weapons, criticises the policy of the Reagan administration in Central America and other regions of the world.

A big demonstration has been held in the Greek capital in protest against the NATO's aggressive policy. The demonstrators carried posters saying "Down with the American death bases!", "We will continue fighting for peace and disarmament!", "NATO is an enemy of peoples!".

USSR, AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM270953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Reports": "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-Austrian consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 23-24 July in connection with the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session. Participating for the Soviet side were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, Yu.M. Rybakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Treaty and Legal Department, and other USSR Foreign Ministry executives; and for the Austrian side, H. Gleissner, chief of the Austrian Foreign Ministry Arms Limitation and Disarmament Department, A. Rohan, chief of the Austrian Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department, and D. Preuscher, Austrian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

The exchange of opinions covered topical international problems, primarily questions connected with removing the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race, and strengthening universal security.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Stukalin received H. Gleissner and A. Rohan and had a conversation with them on questions of mutual interest.

The conversations with the Austrian representatives were held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

USSR PROPOSAL FOR MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

PM301233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

["The Soviet Union's Proposals on a Middle East Settlement" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow 29 July -- Being concerned over the remaining explosive situation in the Middle East, the Soviet Union is profoundly convinced that the vital interests of the peoples of that region, and likewise the interests of international security as a whole, urgently dictate the need for the speediest attainment of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict.

It is likewise firmly convinced that such a comprehensive, truly just and really lasting settlement can be drawn up and implemented only through collective efforts with the participation of all sides concerned.

Proceeding from this and wishing to contribute to establishing peace in the Middle East, it puts forward the following proposals on the principles of Middle East settlement and ways towards reaching it.

Principles of Middle East Settlement

1. The principle of inadmissibility of capture of foreign lands through aggression should be strictly observed. Accordingly, all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 -- the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector, the Lebanese lands should be returned to the Arabs. The settlements established by Israel in the Arab territories after 1967 should be dismantled. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours should be declared inviolable.

2. Implementation in practice should be ensured of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization, to self-determination, to creating its own independent state on the Palestinian lands, which will be freed from the Israeli occupation -- on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector. As is envisaged by the decision of the general Arab meeting at summit level in Fez and with the consent of the Palestinians themselves, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector can be turned over by Israel under the control of the United Nations Organization for a short transition period of not more than several months.

After the creation of an independent Palestinian state, it will, naturally, itself, by virtue of the sovereign rights inherent in every state, determine the character of its relations with the neighbour countries, including the possibility of forming a confederation.

The Palestinian refugees should be granted the opportunity envisaged by the U.N. decisions to return to their homes or receive appropriate compensation for the property left behind by them.

3. The eastern part of Jerusalem, which was occupied by Israel in 1967 and which is the site of one of the main Muslim shrines, should be returned to the Arabs and become an inalienable part of the Palestinian state. The freedom of access of believers to the sacred shrines of the three religions should be ensured all over Jerusalem.

4. The right of all states in that area to secure and independent existence and development should be really ensured, certainly, with the observance of full reciprocity, as the genuine security of some people cannot be ensured through flouting the security of others.

5. An end should be put to the state of war and peace be established between the Arab states and Israel. This means that all the sides to the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, should commit themselves to honour mutually the sovereignty, indepedence and territorial integrity of each other, to resolve arising disputes through peaceful means, through talks.

6. International settlement guarantees should be drawn up and adopted, the role of the guarantor could be assumed, for example, by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council or the Security Council as a whole. The Soviet Union is ready to participate in such guarantees.

Ways Towards Reaching Settlement

Experience has most convincingly demonstrated the futility and at the same time the danger of the attempts at resolving the Middle East problem through forcing on the Arabs all sorts of separate deals with Israel.

The sole right and effective way towards ensuring a radical solution to the Middle East problem is that of collective efforts by all the sides concerned, in other words, talks within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East specially convened with that aim.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, in convening such a conference it is necessary to be guided by the following provisions.

Aims of the conference. The objective of the conference should be to find solutions to all apsects of Middle East settlement in complex.

The conference should end in the signing of a treaty or treaties embracing the following organically interconnected components of settlement: Withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own state; establishing the state of peace and ensuring security and independent development of all the states -- sides to the conflict. Simultaneously, international guarantees for the observance of the terms of such a settlement should be drawn up and adopted. All the agreements reached at the conference should make an integral whole approved by all of its participants.

Composition of participants. All the Arab states having a common boarder with Israel, i.e. Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel itself should have the right to participate in the conference.

The Palestine Liberation Organization should be an equal participant in the conference as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is a question of principled significance, as Middle East settlement is unattainable without the resolution of the Palestinian problem, and it cannot be resolved without the participation of PLO.

The USSR and the USA should also be participants in the conference as they play, by force of circumstances, an important role in the Middle East affairs and were co-chairmen of the preceding conference on the Middle East.

Some other states of the Middle East and of the areas adjoining it, capable of making a positive contribution to the settlement of the Middle East problem could be included into the number of participants in the conference with general consent.

Organizing the conference's work. Like the preceding one, a new conference on the Middle East should be held under the aegis of the United Nations Organization.

The main form of work of the conference could be working groups (commissions) created from among representatives of all the participants in the conference to examine key issues of settlement (withdrawal of Israeli troops and the border line; the Palestinian problem; the question of Jerusalem; an end to the state of war and establishment of peace; the problem of security of the states, which participated in the conflict; international guarantees for the observance of the agreements, etc.)

If necessary, bilateral groups could be set up to hammer out details of the agreements concerning only these two countries.

To examine the results of the activities of the working groups (commissions) and when necessary in other cases, plenary meetings should be held to endorse its decisions, with the common consent of all the participants in the conference.

At the initial stage of work of the conference, the states participating in it could be represented by foreign ministers, and subsequently -- by specially appointed representatives; when necessary the ministers could periodically attend the further work of the conference.

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Guided by the aim of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and eliminating the explosive situation in that area, the Soviet Union appeals to all the sides in the conflict to act proceeding from a sober assessment of each other's legitimate rights and interests, while all other states should not hamper, but contribute to a quest for such a settlement.

U.S. ENVOY TO JORDAN: MIDEAST PEACE NOT VITAL

LD282344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Paul Boeker, speaking in the U.S. Senate, declared that the United States had more important tasks than a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. At first glance, notes international journalist Vadim Biryukov, it might seem that the diplomat had made a slip of the tongue, for American statesmen have hitherto spoken eloquently to convince the whole world that they are striving for a settlement to the Middle East conflict. However, the peacemaking activities of the United States in the Middle East look very unusual. Judge for yourself: For more than a decade, American arms have been gushing into the region, U.S. bases have been set up, and the Israeli aggressors have been receiving billions of dollars to increase their military potential. Peaceful regions of Lebanon have been subjected to barbaric shelling from large-caliber guns of the battleship New Jersey, all this to reliably defend this zone of interest to U.S. national security with American arms and the bayonets of the aggressors from Tel Aviv.

How are things regarding a Middle East settlement? A clear answer has been given by the ambassador, recently appointed to his post. His words evidently reflect the instructions he received in Washington before his departure. Indeed, in the American capital, the solution to the Middle East problem is regarded as a theoretical problem, since a just settlement in the region is inevitably connected with guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Arab countries and peoples. However, the United States, as facts attest, is working not for that, but to gratify its strategic ally, Israel, who loyally defends Washington's neocolonialist interests in the region.

U.S. F-14 AIRCRAFT VIOLATE LIBYAN AIRSPACE

LD271221 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga and the aircraft on board it have staged new provocative maneuvres off the Libyan coast in the Mediterranean. A spokesman for the Pentagon has admitted that the United States did not bother to warn the Libya authorities of flights by combat aircraft. F-14 aircraft were within 38 nautical miles of Libya's shores in the Gulf of Sidra.

Libyan Response

LD282024 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli July 28 TASS -- Warplanes of the American Navy intruded on July 26 into the airspace over Libya's territorial waters in the area of the Gulf of Sidra, it is said in a statement of a spokesman for the Libyan Armed Forces, which has been issued here. During 13 hours planes from U.S. Sixth Fleet made flights north of the coastal Libyan towns of Al-Bayda, Banghazi and Sidra. Libyan Armed Forces are ready, cost what it may, to defend the Gulf of Sidra and oppose the aggressor, stresses the statement of the military representative.

Libyan Jamahiriyah described the provocative actions of the American military as a "premeditated and impudent act of aggression against national sovereignty". According to a report of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY JANA, the People's Bureau for Libya's External Relations asked its representative at the United Nations to inform the Security Council about the intrusion of American planes from the Sixth Fleet into the airspace over the Libyan territorial waters.

The fact of penetration, JANA points out, was officially admitted by the U.S. authorities.

Zlatorunskiy on Provocations

LD271844 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The United States has begun a new series of provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. A U.S. military aircraft entered Libyan air space and flew over the Libyan coastline in the Gulf of Sidra region. Generals in the Pentagon stated that the aircraft took off from the aircraft carrier Saratoga, which is currently near Libyan territorial waters. The aim of this flight is clear: To reconnoiter Libyan air defenses, force them to react, and then carry out a military operation against Libya.

At the same time, the U.S. Defense Department [as heard] has refused to grant entry visas to Libyan journalists traveling to Los Angeles to cover the Olympic Games. This measure by the U.S. authorities is contrary to all principles followed at international sports competitions.

On the other hand, Sudanese-Libyan relations have sharply deteriorated because Sudan has allowed U.S. espionage interests to establish bases in its territory where terrorists are trained to go to Libya to carry out political, sabotage, and espionage actions. Libyan authorities recently captured one of these terrorist gangs crossing the border: Its members spoke of their preparation and those responsible for it. Part of their statement included detailed information about U.S. bases in Sudanese territory used for training terrorists.

There is no need to prove that the timing of these acts by the U.S. Administration is not coincidental. It is premeditated provocation, planned and executed against the Libyan Jamahiriyah within Reagan's well-known policy of preventive strikes -- or, in simpler terms, U.S. terrorism, which the present U.S. Administration has elevated to the level of official policy.

The sabotage activity against Libya is a dirty war similar to those carried out by U.S. espionage concerns against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other countries. These acts are perpetrated under a directive the U.S. President signed recently granting the Pentagon and the CIA almost unlimited rights to interfere in other states' affairs if their policy does not suit Washington's imperialist plans.

USSR-SYRIA TRADE RELATIONS INCREASE FOURFOLD

LD281934 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in an interview with NOVOSTI, said that trade between the USSR and Syria has increased fourfold over the last 10 years. He said that the USSR provides Syria with comprehensive assistance in building and completing various energy and industrial projects, among them noteably, the biggest water complex in the Middle East, the Euphrates complex, which produces more than half the electric power in Syria and allows irrigation of more than 300,000 hectares. During a short period, a very highly profitable oil industry was established with the Soviet aid which meets a great part of Syria's oil needs.

BATTLE REPORTS IN IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

LD271502 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Nicosia July 27 TASS -- According to the IRNA news agency of Iran, Iranian planes downed yesterday an Iraqi plane over the Persian Gulf. In the past 24 hours in various sections of the front over 35 enemy soldiers were killed and wounded, IRNA reports. The Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the city of Abadan in southern Iran.

A military representative of Iraq refuted a report to the effect that the Iraqi Air Force had lost a plane. In a statement made in Baghdad he stressed that "Iraqi planes had not performed combat missions yesterday either over the Gulf, or over other sections of the front". The INA news agency of Iraq reports that the Iraqi troops repulsed an Iranian attack in the northern section of the front and killed 68 men of the enemy.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT CUBAN NATIONAL DAY MEETING

LD272240 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Havana July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Voropaev and Oleg Kolesnikov report:

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro said that the Cuban people is firmly determined to continue confidently marching along the chosen road of socialist development. Fidel Castro spoke at a meeting in Cienfuegos devoted to the day of the national uprising, the 31st anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

The speaker dwelt at length on the social and economic development of the Cienfuegos Province, once backward area of Cuba.

The example of this province, he said, is not a particular case but the reflection of the achievements of our revolution.

Cuba's successes assume special significance in view of the fact that the country achieved them in the period of the most profound economic crisis through which the world capitalist system is living, the Cuban leader said. Relatively recently such a situation would mean hunger and poverty for the people. What would have happened to us if there had been not for the revolution in Cuba, what would have happened to us if we were not building socialism? Imperialists declare that if Cuba wishes to live in peace it must disrupt its relations with socialist countries. This is something they will never see. And the point is not only that this is a matter of principle. The point is that Cuba's relations with the socialist community are an earnest [as received] of our steady development.

Touching upon the international situation, Fidel Castro said that tension is now mounting in the world. It intensified most sharply after the deployment of first strike nuclear weapons near the borders of countries of the socialist community. Tension is heightening in the Middle East, in Central America, in Southern Africa, Fidel Castro said.

The Soviet Union came out with a clear offer to start talks on nuclear armaments in order to avoid the uncontrolled race of this type of armaments, the speaker said. The Soviet Union expressed the readiness to resume the talks on nuclear arms limitation as soon as NATO's measures that had resulted in the disruption of these talks are called off.

Socialist countries have never sought to impose social changes on the other side by force, Fidel Castro stressed. V.I. Lenin was the first to proclaim the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The idea of the destruction of the revolution by force has always been part of the philosophy of imperialism and all reactionary systems that existed in history.

However, mistaken are those who believe that the socialist community can be crushed and will capitulate. Wrong are those who believe that a truly revolutionary movement, a revolutionary people can be compelled to surrender.

Our independence and sovereignty, revolutionary principles, socio-political system are sacred and unshakable, Fidel Castro said. We do not threaten anyone. It is fully to hear allegations that Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador threaten imperialism. [sentence as received] All our efforts are aimed at protecting the motherland.

Those who try to erode our gains will have to fight us and pay a dear price, but will not achieve their goal. We neither overestimate nor underestimate our forces. We are prepared to fight and to die. But we are also prepared to conduct talks.

We have the sacred notions which have to be defended. We have achievements, we have future, we have our life that differs from the life of other peoples of the Western Hemisphere who live in our past which is the present for them. No one will be able to bring us back to the past, Fidel Castro said in conclusion.

U.S. PUTS NEW MILITARY PRESSURE ON NICARAGUA

LD272045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The Pentagon today announced its intention to send the battleship Iowa to Nicaragua's maritime borders in the near future. Following its recent modernization, it is equipped with the latest types of weapons. THE WASHINGTON POST views this as the latest attempt by the Reagan administration to put military pressure on the Sandinist government. The issue is that this government represents the people of a country that, 5 years ago, overthrew the dictatorial regime of the American henchman, Somoza, who had allowed American monopolies and banks to make themselves at home in the country without hindrance. Washington cannot forgive the Sandinists, who are now decisively rebuffing the counterrevolution, for this. This is why the American naval fleet is heading toward Nicaraguan shores and that bands of mercenaries, trained and armed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, are being sent into the country.

To justify this undeclared war, Washington is talking profusely about the Soviet Union and Cuba's supposed military bases in Nicaragua. I remember, comrades, President Reagan stated the same regarding Grenada. Washington alleged that Cubans were virtually building a strategic aviation base, according to Soviet design, in Grenada. However, it soon became clear that not only Cubans but also the British firm Plessey, for example, were building there. They were building not a military base, but a civilian airport intended for tourists visiting Grenada. There are no more tourists in Grenada now. The American military holds sway on the island, and the airfield on Grenada is now indeed being built as a military base for the United States. Today we have received a report that the Pentagon plans to lease that airport for 99 years after the completion of construction.

U.S. Preparing for Invasion

LD280805 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

The Pentagon has just announced that it is going to send to the sea borders of Nicaragua the battleship Iowa fitted out with 16-inch guns. THE WASHINGTON POST described its dispatch to the coast of the sovereign state as another attempt of the Reagan administration to bring military pressure to bear on the Sandinist government.

Political observers were quick in linking THE WASHINGTON POST report with the recent news conference of the White House chief where he had not only launched a new series of calumnious attacks on Nicaragua but had also made it plain that the United States was paving the way for a direct intervention in that country in the pattern of its shameful invasion of Grenada which President Reagan had cynically described as a "rescue operation".

One should think that these are not mere threats. For how can one explain otherwise the fact that now the Caribbean is full of U.S. naval ships, like never before. Apart from the battleship Iowa, the U.S. aircraft carrier John Kennedy is cruising at a distance of 50 miles from the Nicaraguan coast. Combat aircraft from that carrier can reach Managua in a mere 10-15 minutes. Joint U.S.-Honduran manoeuvers are being held on the territory of Honduras. And they are to last till August 5. It is not co-incidental that at present two U.S. generals are staying in El Salvador. These are John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and J. Goreman, commander of the U.S. Southern Military District, Armed formation of counterrevolutionaries and backed by the CIA have scaled up their activity in Costa Rica.

One also should not lose sight of one more important aspect of the situation that has taken shape around Nicaragua, for it may well play a decisive role there. Under the existing war powers legislation the U.S. President as the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces actually has the right to use U.S. troops for a term of 90 days for conducting combat operations on foreign territory without a formal congressional consent.

And really, the situation is disquieting. This is precisely why democratic organisations of different countries have made a very timely appeal -- to scale up a campaign of solidarity with Nicaragua and the movement in protest against the adventurist policy pursued by the Reagan administration -- the policy which is fraught with serious consequences for the whole of mankind.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO LEGITIMIZE DUARTE'S PUPPET RULE

PM271230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "Operation 'Duarte'"]

[Text] Following his one-week tour of Europe, El Salvador's ruler, Jose Napoleon Duarte, has again been summoned to Washington -- to report to Reagan, who not only promoted him to "president" via the recent election farce, but also organized this transatlantic voyage for him.

Duarte could not boast of anything special to his patron. European political circles had no diffuculty seeing through the simple trick attempted by official Washington: to build up the "democratic" reputation of its Salvadoran puppet to kill two birds with one stone. First, to attempt to involve, through loan granting, some of its Western partners in the dirty war waged by El Salvador's military against the patriots. But most importantly, by popularizing Duarte in the European arena, to pressure its own Congress to allocate further tens of millions of dollars for stifling the national liberation struggle in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran visitor had the most luck in Bonn, where he managed to get $18 million from Chancellor Kohl. He was also treated kindly in London; the Thatcher government promised to "give assistance." In France, Belgium, and Portugal, Duarte was greeted very coolly, and departed empty-handed.

He was not modest during the voyage and engaged in self-publicity wherever possible. Touched by the reception in the FRG, he pathetically exclaimed: "I intend to struggle to ensure that the democratic concept flourishes in my country like a young plant." This old politico should be reminded of how he "cultivated the tree of democracy" in the country once before, when he headed the ruling junta in 1980-1982; more than 30,000 peaceful civilians were killed in El Salvador during that time. About 200 people have already died during his current "presidency."

Duarte feels at home in Washington. Grateful for Reagan's support, he crudely slandered Nicaragua, in unison with the White House incumbent, falsely claiming that arms for the Salvadoran insurgents are shipped from there.

During the performance of the election spectacular, Duarte's political platform that, if elected president, he would start peace talks with the left-wing forces, has been finally forgotten and thrown overboard. Instead, the state or siege has again been extended in El Salvador, and the country's capital was recently visited by such eminent Pentagon officials as P. Gorman, commander of the Southern Military Command, and F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, who wanted to instruct the Salvadoran military on the spot and assess their needs for combat aircraft and other military equipment.

Operation "Duarte" was a smokescreen to hide Washington's reliance on punitive military methods to deal with the struggling patriots in El Salvador from the public in the United States and other countries.

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONWIDE STOPPAGE IN CHILE

PY270228 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The nationwide stoppage is making progress. Yesterday it paralyzed Pudahuel. Also yesterday, at La Moneda Palace, the leaders of the National Workers Command [CNT] headed by Rodolfo Seguel officially presented the so-called national demands containing 21 political and economic requests representing the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of Chileans. The CNT gave Pinochet 2 weeks, until 9 August, to answer the national demands, which is fundamentally a petition for democracy and solutions to the most critical economic problems.

The leaders of the CNT cautioned that if these petitions go unanswered by the established deadline, the Chilean workers will begin a new wave of demonstrations and will join the 2-day national protest planned by the Democratic Alliance [AD] for 4-5 September. The smell of the stoppage is in the air.

In the popular neighborhoods of Santiago and other cities, the instructions for the stoppage are being distributed on leaflets signed by the Movement for Democratic Recovery of Chile. The heading of the leaflets reads: Chile Stops for Chile, Implement These Instructions. It contains 10 initiatives that are necessary to pave the way for a nationwide stoppage of activities:

1. Hold assemblies at the unions, and neighborhood, student, and popular organizations to discuss and resolve support for the nationwide stoppage and adopt preparatory measures

2. Publish all decisions supporting the stoppage through press conferences, communiques, visits of delegations to communications media, etc.

3. Advertise the stoppage by publicizing the 21 points raised by the CNT, distributing leaflets, painting graffiti on walls, printing bulletins, etc.

4. Appoint stoppage committees with broad and unified representation at workplaces, educational centers, neighborhoods, and particularly in unions led by government supporters' committees charged with preparing the stoppage and to guide it when it begins; rally these committees behind the provincial and regional workers commands, and organize these commands where they have not yet been formed

5. Set up reserve funds and soup kitchens to continue through the stoppage; set up self-defense committees at the unions and organizations to face the repression the dictatorship will unleash; form first aid teams; prepare solidarity actions and other tasks necessary after the stoppage

6. Organize and participate in the Proletarian Thursdays to promote agitation and to prepare stoppages of industries and main services in each sector; send delegations of neighborhood organizations to discuss the stoppage with union workers

7. Make special demands; form committees against rising prices; hold local, zonal stoppages; stage struggles demanding the solution to specific problems in each sector and to the 21 points of the CNT; participate in mass actions called for by the opposition organizations; organize demonstrations repudiating the visit of the tyrant to various places

8. Send delegations to talk with public transportation drivers and owners, merchants, truckers, and industry owners to invite them to join the stoppage

9. Respond to the CNT call, and, at each place, form boards of social agreement with the participation of unions, committees of the homeless, the unemployed, etc; make concrete mobilization plans against the dictatorship

10. Take various initiatives denouncing the repression and crimes committed by the fascist regime as part of a public campaign condemning the CNI [National Intelligence Service], and demanding its dissolution.

This is the list of preparations for the stoppage that has been widely distributed through neighborhoods of Santiago and the provinces.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES COTTON, TIKHONOV TRIP

PM301232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

At its routine session the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examines the issue of measures to increase production, reduce losses, and raise the quality of raw cotton and cotton production.

It was noted at the session that as a result of the implementation of major measures concerning land irrigation and raising the effectiveness of the use of mineral fertilizers and technology, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have considerably increased raw cotton production, especially the most valuable fine-fiber varieties. At the same time, the attained level of development in cotton-growing does not yet fully meet the growing needs of the country's national economy.

In a number of cases, the increased volume of raw cotton purchases it not accompanied by an appropriate increase in the production and quality of cotton-fiber. In the decision adopted on this issue by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, a range of organizational, agrotechnical and economic measures aimed at the further growth of cotton production and at stepping up the responsibility of the leaders of cotton farms and the cotton ginning industry for the use of the existing reserves, strict observance of the state standards, and prevention of losses and spoilage of output is mapped out.

Proposals were approved for the organization of agro-industrial associations in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic for the production and processing of raw cotton and for assessing its quality and fiber content. Targets were laid down for improving cotton selection, building up the production capacities of the cotton ginning industry, and manufacturing and supplying the necessary technological equipment, as well as measures to stimulate the development of cotton-growing and to raise the quality of output.

The Politburo examines the proposal of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences on increasing the production of grain by an intensive use of bare fallow land and the introduction of progressive technologies. The resolution on this matter notes that experience amassed in all the country's regions confirms the high effectiveness of this type of grain farming for raising its stability and ensuring a guaranteed increase in the gross yields of high-quality grain.

In this connection a strict fulfillment of the whole complex of work, the skilled use of highly intensive fertilizer varieties, plant protection agents, and agricultural equipment acquire particular importance. The appropriate union and republican ministries and departments and party, soviet and economic organs are instructed to implement urgent measures to introduce advanced technological methods in the cultivation of winter crops as early as the 1985 harvest.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed questions related to a further improvement of living conditions for participants in the Great Patriotic War and their families. Measures that are being drawn up in this direction take account of working people's proposals, which are being received in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

The results of the visit of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Tikhonov to the People's Republic of Poland for the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth were examined and approved. The Politburo stressed that the fraternal Soviet-Polish alliance and its further deepening are an invariable part of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State and an important element for the further rallying together of the whole socialist community in the interests of consolidating and developing the gains of socialism, peace, and the security of the peoples.

The meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed a number of other questions related to economic and sociocultural construction, and also the pursuance of the Soviet Union's peace-loving course in the international arena.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM271033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Effectiveness of Education"]

[Text] Questions of the ideological-moral tempering of the masses and the formation of the harmoniously developed and spiritually enriched personality of Soviet man, building his life in accordance with the laws of social justice, reason, goodness, and beauty, occupy an important place in the large-scale multifaceted work that is being done by party organizations in fulfilling the guidelines of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks put forward during the last report and election campaign.

"Our entire system of ideological work," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "should operate like a harmonious orchestra where each instrument has its own voice and plays its own part and harmony is achieved by a skillful conductor. Constantly comparing the sounds of propaganda with our policy guidelines and with people's interests and striving to ensure that 'words,' as Lenin said, 'are turned into deeds,' -- those are the most important demands on the party leadership of ideological work."

Life shows that much has been done recently to implement this strategic-scale task. The comprehensive approach is becoming increasingly firmly established in the ideological practice of party committees, and they are striving increasingly vigorously to ensure the unity of economic, organizational and educational work.

The most notable successes are achieved where the center of ideological efforts is transferred directly to labor collectives and primary party organizations themselves. Thus a recent Moscow party gorkom plenum rated the work of communists at the S. Ordzhonikidze machine-building plant highly. What are the characteristic features of this work? Above all, that of being constantly geared toward inculcating in every worker a creative attitude to work, a sense of ownership, thrift, and personal responsibility for the end results of the collective's efforts. This line is consistently pursued at party and workers' meetings, in the organization of competition, the solution of technical and social problems, in political and economic training, and in individual work with people. The atmosphere of harmonious and creative work has enabled the collective to increase labor productivity by 42 percent during the current 5-year plan alone and, what is more, 85 percent of the machine tools and automatic production lines made by the plant bear the State Seal of Quality.

There are quite a few examples of this kind. The whole country knows about the pledges, prompted by a lofty sense of patriotism, that have been adopted by the workers of Leningrad's Baltic plant, the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine, and a number of other collectives -- pledges aimed at fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule and making maximum use of production reserves. The movement galvanizing people for a worthy greeting to the noteworthy jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is gathering pace everywhere. The task of party organizations is to support and develop such initiatives in every way and to conduct objective agitational-propaganda and organizational work around them to ensure that every Soviet person is imbued more deeply with the idea that conscientious, productive labor and high organization and discipline are not only our civic obligation, but also our patriotic duty.

It is important in ideological work to make more efficient use of the very rich fund of different educational facilities at the party's disposal, to assimilate the most effective forms and methods of work with people, and to more boldly free ourselves of stereotypes and cliches and of what is obsolete under present-day conditions. In this context the investigation being conducted by Georgia's party organizations deserves attention. There has been a preceptible increase in the effectiveness of lecture-based propaganda, as there has been in its topicality and link with life, as a result of the reorganization carried out by the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

At the same time it must not be forgotten that in the matter of education, "techniques," even if improved in form, do not in themselves guarantee the necessary results. Thus, judging by what the documents say, for example, an honor "code of labor" has been introduced at many laggard enterprises and on farms in Voronezh Oblast, and virtually everyone is embraced by the "Make sure there is no laggard next to you" movement. In brief then, everything should be as it is among pacemakers, except that plans are not being fulfilled, output quality leaves a lot to be desired, and discipline is lax.

In cases like this the cause is clear -- words are not being backed up by deeds and there is a lack of reliable feedback or any "cohesion" between the party organization's efforts and people's concerns, aspirations, and interests.

It is necessary to abandon once and for all those methods whereby all the activity of ideological establishments is confined to the framework of these departments themselves and is evaluated in terms of amounts of paperwork done and of sessions held. Professional efficiency, organization, efficient monitoring and verification of execution, and the ability to achieve effective results in living work with people are as essential in education as anywhere else.

The family, the school, the labor collective -- these are both the stages by which the younger generation enters into conscious life and indissoluble links in the process of communist education. It is important to ensure that they all operate "in harmony" in raising new generations to Soviet society's lofty moral and collectivist ideals. We should use all the methods of education and persuasion in waging relentless battle against all manifestations of common individualism, narrow-mindedness, and spiritual aridity and against attempts to infiltrate alien views and morals into our midst. For all the infinite diversity of practical deeds -- when implementing the school reform, in trade union and Komsomol work, or in organizing young people's everyday lives and leisure -- we must not lose sight of our main strategic guideline, which is to mold the personality of the new world builder.

The cause of education does not tolerate unsystematic campaigns, rush work, formalism, or fuss. It demands lengthy and systematic efforts. The duty of communists and all campaigners on the ideological front is to spare neither effort nor energy in this noble work and, by their words and deeds, to establish in Soviet people's hearts and minds an indestructible belief in the rightness of socialism's ideas and a fervent desire to devote their lives to implementing the great Lenin's behests.

GEORGIA'S ENDELADZE ON PUBLIC OPINION CENTER

PM271223 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Interview with Nugzar Shalvovich Endeladze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, by correspondent O. Chikhladze under the rubric "Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Must be Implemented!": "With People and for People" -- date, place not given]

[Text] "We must move for an assessment of the state of ideological processes to their prediction, from uncoordinated studies of public opinion to systematic studies and possibly to the organization of a center for the study of public opinion." (From K.U. Chernenko's report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum).

Such a center has been created and has already been operating successfully for several years under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. At the request of a TRUD correspondent, Nugzar Shalvovich Endeladze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation section, describes some aspects of the work of the center for studying, forming and predicting public opinion.

[Chikhladze] Nugzar Shalvovich, in his report at the plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko cited the Georgian Communist Party among the party organizations which have succeeded in establishing a flexible and efficient feedback system, in particular through a serious study of the masses' moods, interests, and requirements and through the formation of public opinion. Please describe how this work began.

[Endeladze] It began with Lenin's requirement that we should know the conscious opinion of the entire mass of people and be guided by what the people think and want. Against the background of the violations in party, state, and economic activity current in our republic in the recent past, the importance and topicality of this requirement was doubly palpable. I must regretfully recall that the republic entered the seventies holding one of the bottom places in the country in terms of all main indicators. Since the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress" which indicated shortcomings with Bolshevik strictness and principledness, the republic's party organization has waged an uncompromising struggle against them.

Do you know what the hardest thing in that difficult struggle was? Breaking molds. We had to orient people toward resolutely overcoming shortcomings. It was not enough to take bold decisions, it was also necessary to know how the masses were reacting to the decisions which were taken, how public opinion was assessing the actions which were being performed, and what return was to be expected from a particular measure. Indeed, it was necessary to know all this at first hand, so to speak. That is why specialists from the Council for the Study of Public Opinion created under the Central Committee in 1975 were primarily engaged in selective questioning and ad hoc polls and carried out analyses of the mail.

Experience was accumulated; the council's tasks became more complex and its functions expanded. In 1981 it was transformed into the Center for the Study, Formation, and Prediction of Public Opinion.

[Chikhladze] I should like to know about its specific features. After all, sociological studies have been conducted and are being conducted by various institutions and organizations. How does the center differ from them?

[Endeladze] First of all, it fulfills specific social orders from the republic's party leadership, although the center was created within the system of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and is staffed with its personnel. It includes representatives of the working class, and kolkhoz peasantry, scientists and artists, and party, soviet, and trade union workers. And one more feature: a council consisting of so-called "leaders of opinion," that is people who enjoy special prestige among the masses, operates in our republic. The Central Committee sections, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, ministries and departments, and subdivisions of VUZes and scientific research institutes render the center the necessary assistance.

Figures give some idea of the volume of work: About 90 planning and operational studies have been carried out studying the opinion of 225,000 workers and employees, kolkhoz members, student youth, and representatives of other strata of the population.

[Chikhladze] Nugzar Shalvovich, as far as I know, public opinion is also now studied by the republic's trade unions, although, of course, they have their own features. For instance, not so long ago the republic Trade Union Council's Council for the Study of Public Opinion polled workers and employees at an electric locomotive building plant and discovered how social, consumer, and mass cultural problems are being resolved there.

[Endeladze] A quite characteristic example, but I think that in proceeding from the tasks of the trade union organizations the council's sociologists can and must resolve more complex problems and sound out public opinion more deeply on questions like enhancing the role of the labor collectives in production management, observance of labor legislation ensuring labor safety, strengthening discipline, the abolition of manual labor, the distribution of material benefits, and so forth. The law on labor collectives gives the council a precise task -- helping the factory and plant trade unions in implementing their rights and duties more fully.

[Chikhladze] It would probably be wrong to subdivide the questions studied into large and small, important and unimportant -- probably everything here is significant and important. But I recall that the study of the position of the broad strata of the republic's population with regard to private ownership trends had particularly broad repercussions.

[Endeladze] It is not only a matter of repercussions. Our sociologists' studies revealed many facets of the problem and helped to show the essence and reasons for this phenomenon alien to our system. Where did they come from, these private ownership tendencies and money-grubbing sentiments and the extortion, bribes, and embezzlements connected with them? About 10-12 years ago in our republic illegal entrepreneurial activity was accompanied by a trade in VUZ places, petty embezzlements in production with the theft of priceless items from the national cultural heritage, while overt extortion in the health care field was accompanied by the provision of "cozy positions" to people useful to a particular leader. With the aid of the center we succeeded in establishing quite accurately that the "damage" was prompted by the serious disruption of control over the measure of labor and measure of consumption. This disruption led to the distortion of people's mentality and to a reassessment of values.

Failures on the part of the school, family, and public organizations, the unconscientiousness of some workers in the administrative organs and control and auditing services -- all these reasons were revealed with the aid of a public opinion poll. Honest, frank, open talk about everything, even the most painful issues, has always been characteristic of the style of leadership of our Leninist party. And when, after a long period of keeping quiet about gross shortcomings, the republic's new leadership drew universal attention to them and began to speak about them openly, this was deeply satisfying to the broad public.

But take, for instance, a very acute issue like the cadres problem. How to minimize possible blunders in selecting and placing leading cadres? Here once again public opinion was employed. Now, nominations for promotion are most often discussed publicly -- in party and trade union organizations, or the labor collective at people's place of work. Such discussions have been held at the Kutaisi Truck Plant, the Tbilisi Machine Building, Electric Locomotive Building, and Aircraft Plants, and many other enterprises. This is very important -- the study of the public position with regard to leading cadres helps to ascertain "who's who" in the labor collectives' opinion and to discern in good time the demagogues and supporters of crude bureaucratic rule and subjective, willful decisions, unsuitable people whose actions could lead to grave blunders in work and to an unhealthy moral and psychological climate.

[Chikhladze] Nugzar Shalvovich, since we have started talking about the moral climate in labor collectives, I venture to recall the direct dependence between the normalization of the moral and psychological atmosphere in the collective and people's mood and the raising of labor productivity. I should like to know how this connection is confirmed in sociologists' studies.

[Endeladze] Most convincingly. I shall cite the example of the Rusatvi Metallurgical Plant, highly indicative in this respect. Of course, you know what a critical position this renowned plant was in recently. So the work of our center, specific sociological studies, helped to reveal the reasons. Of course, there were many of them and I shall cite just one here. The prestige of the profession of metallurgical worker had begun to decline sharply by the eighties. The result was a shortage of specialists. Even cadre workers were leaving the plant then. Moreover, when polled, they spoke of their negative attitude toward their children's choosing the profession of metallurgical worker. This instance could not fail to attract close attention. Do you know what the main reason was? The leadership's inability to see the long term, to consider, in planning and daily work, ways to develop production and consider people's needs. A careful analysis of the frank issues [nelitsepriyatnyye voprosy] revealed by sociologists made it possible to take specific steps.

[Chikhladze] And it seems the first results are already at hand?

[Endeladze] There is every sign that the collective is being stabilized and normalized. Some 700 highly qualified workers and middle-echelon specialists have returned to the plant, and 500 workers have joined the collective from nearby rayons. The enterprise is being modernized and retooled, working conditions are improving, and large funds have been earmarked for the needs of the collective's social development. The Rustavi workers are now not only working rhythmically but are ahead of their plan targets.

[Chikhladze] This is evidently connected with changes in people's awareness?

[Endeladze] Of course. I must note that it is far harder to erase the traces of distortions in the sphere of consciousness than anywhere else.

We came up against this when we studied traditional customs and rites, many of which have lost their expediency and folk-based nature and acquired a philistine, vulgar, I would say consumerist tint,but which are firmly settled in people's consciousness. They include lavish funeral repasts at which wine flows in rivers, and weddings resembling commercial enterprises in terms of scale and expense.

Sociological studies helped to reveal specific shortcomings in ideological work characteristic of a particular city, rayon, or village. As a result the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a special resolution "On Measures to Step Up the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs and the Universal Assertion of New, Socialist Ones." Of the organizational measures I shall cite just one -- a republican Commission for the Introduction and Propaganda of Socialist Traditions has been created. The results of its multifaceted work are very tangible -- today new, really fine, vivid ceremonies have taken root in many Georgian cities and villages today. A popular ceremony was recently conducted for the fourth time at the ancient walls of Davidgaredzh to mark the resurrection of life in this place which only 5 years ago was sun-scorched desert. The festival has been gloriously successful and has become a kind of birthday, or rather resurrection day, for the village. New socialist traditions and rites are increasingly frequently replacing those which used to infect daily life with patriarchal attitudes and philistinism.

[Chikhladze] If you have no objection, let's return once more to the question of forming public opinion. Today it is hard to imagine life in the republic without a broad discussion of the most urgent issues. Ovviously, this alone is enough to influence people's education and the enhancement of their social activeness, is it not?

[Endeladze] Of course. Can we count on success in any matter without knowing people's opinion? Our center considers the purposeful, fruitful formation of the public position to be its most important task. Public opinion is not a sphere in which one can operate by using orders. An atmosphere of mutual trust and frankness is needed here. Ad hoc polls give a lot in this respect; for instance, rumors and stories about continuing favoritism in VUZ admission arise among certain circles of the population. A keen, painful issue, since the medical institute was once the talk of the town for its reputation as a hotbed of bribery and favoritism. Now the situation has changed radically, but some people are set on believing that all the changes are merely verbal, while some people simply succumb either to the force of inertia or to prejudiced opinions. How do we persuade them? We are doing something unprecedented -- polling graduates from five VUZes -- and four out of every five of those polled state in questionnaires (anonymous questionnaires, you will note, thus without exposing themselves to any dangers) that the situation at the entrance examinations helps to reveal their knowledge to the manimum. Then we make an analysis to discover who has entered the VUZes. It emerges that while in 1972 first-year students from worker and peasant families comprised just 30 percent of the total student body, the figure now is over 80 percent! An impressive advance, is it not? Our next step is to make public the figures we have obtained. The press, radio, and television are helping us there.

This work is not performed sporadically but has become a system affecting many spheres of life. It is well known that contradictory opinions arise most frequently when there is a lack of information on particular acute issues, when there is no publicity. The center is seeking to explain them promptly using forms of advance [operezhayushchiy] issuing of information and thus forestalling the emergence of erroneous opinions and directing public opinion into the correct channel.

Our center's materials are published in the republican newspapers under what have now become permanent rubrics: "Rumors and Reality," "The Question Should Not Remain Unanswered," "Public Opinion: Facts, Opinions, Response," and others. And the "dialogue" studio on television covers in a lively form the results of public opinion studies on the most important problems in the republic's life. The "frank dialogue" anthologies published by the center give answers to the most acute questions and dispel rumors.

There is a wealth of material for the party sociologists to work on. It cannot be said that everything is proceeding smoothly, without a hitch, for this is, after all, something new and, of course, there are many difficulties connected with the shortage of similar experience in the country. In particular, we are having to learn to predict and foresee possible changes in public opinion and to anticipate their possible causes. This task, like many others, can only be resolved by collective efforts, and these efforts are being made.

Today we stand on the threshold of the establishment of a republic-wide system for studying, forming, and predicting public opinion with a broad network of local sociological services. And this is a new step in our work, whose gist and import are expressed in five words -- with people and for people -- while its departure point is contained in Lenin's demand, precise in form and profound in content: know what the people think and what they want.

UZBEK LEGISLATIVE, PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

PM271141 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jun 84 p 4

[Unattributed account of report by Deputy G.K. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 28 June Uzbek Supreme Soviet Session: "On the Ratification of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The recent elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have again demonstrated the unbreakable unity of the people and the Communist Party in striving for our society's main aims, namely further enhancing the people's well-being and strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might. This is precisely what the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums require us to do. The main tasks facing our state and the entire Soviet people were clearly defined in the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. Its propositions and conclusions indicate the avenues of the country's economic, social, and public life, and set the tasks for the preparation of the next, the 27th party congress. Just like all Soviet people, Uzbek working people are working intensively for their implementation and are preparing to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party in a worthy fashion.

Since the session, held last January, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a number of decrees, which according to the Constitution are subject to ratification by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

By a decree of 11 January, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium introduced amendments and additions to the USSR Law on Criminal Responsibility for Crimes Against the State and to the Fundamentals of the USSR and Union Republic Criminal Procedure. Union republics have been instructed to amend their legislation accordingly. On the basis of this, and also with a view to further improving the republic's criminal legislation, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted on 1 March a Decree "On the Introduction of Additions and Amendments to Certain Uzbek SSR Laws."

This decree adds to Chapter One of the special session of the Republic's Criminal Code which lists crimes against the state, an article that defines responsibility for handing over information constituting an official secret to foreign organizations. In line with USSR legislation, the necessary additions and amendments have been made to the code's articles defining responsibility for military crimes. The code has been expanded by a provision on criminal responsibility for passing --illegally and evading inspection -- alcoholic drinks and other banned objects, articles, and substances to people in custody.

Taking into account public requests that responsibility be increased for attacks on the life and health of State Hunting and Fishing Inspectorate personnel while carrying out their duties in protecting animals and detaining poachers, an article has been added to the code which defines criminal responsibility for causing bodily harm to the aforementioned public officers and other persons performing their official or civic duty. For this crime a punishment has been fixed of up to 12 years' deprivation of liberty and confiscation of property. Certain of the code's articles have been redrafted, while others have been amended.

The same decree introduces amendments and additions to the Uzbek SSR Code of Criminal Procedure.

The republic Correctional Labor Code has been amended where necessary. A number of its articles have been brought into line with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 22 September 1983 Decree "On the Introduction of Amendments and Additions to USSR Legislation Pertaining to the Administrative Supervision of Persons Released From Places of Deprivation of Liberty." The code has been expanded by a provision which lays down the grounds for exercising individual supervision of persons entering or leaving the territory of correctional labor establishments.

Based on the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 8 Septemner 1982 "On Amending or Recognizing as No Longer Valid Certain USSR Legislative Measures Relating to Acts Punishable Under Administrative Law," amendments have been introduced to the Uzbek SSR law on the protection and utilization of historical and cultural monuments. The list of officials authorized to take down statements in cases of violation of regulations for the protection of historical and cultural monuments has been expanded. Other amendments to the law have also been introduced.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 1 March introduced amendments and additions to the Decree on "Administrative Responsibility for Illegally Passing Goods, Food, Money, and other Objects Not Allowed in Correctional Labor Establishments to Convicts," and approved its new formulation.

A decree "On the Introduction of Amendments and Additions to the Law on Nature Protection in the Uzbek SSR" was adopted 1 March. This decree brings certain of the law's provisions into line with the Constitution.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 16 November 1983 "On Amending Article 13 of the Provision Pertaining to the Material Responsibility of Workers and Employees for Damage Caused to Enterprises, Establishments, or Organizations," the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 1 March adopted a decree "On the Amendment of Article 146 of the Uzbek SSR Code of Labor Laws." The decree establishes procedure for ascertaining the damage caused by misappropriation, incurrence of a deficit, or willful destruction or willful damage to material valuables.

On 26 April the decree "On the Introduction of Amendments to Certain Uzbek SSR Legislative Measures" was adopted.

The decree introduces amendments to Article 115 of the Uzbek SSR Code of Civil Procedure which lays down the deadlines for the preparation of civil cases for court hearings and for the hearings themselves, and also to the article which determines the sum of money to be paid by spouses on the issue of a divorce certificate.

By USSR legislation the period after the birth of a child during which a wife whose husband refuses material support has the right to obtain the payment of alimony through a court injunction has been extended from 1 year to 18 months. Corresponding amendments have been introduced in the Uzbek SSR Code of Laws on Marriage and the Family.

Guided by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree of 26 March 1984 which clarifies the content of Article 22 of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Health Care, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 26 April introduced an analogous amendment to Article 25 of the Uzbek SSR Law on Health Care.

On 26 April a decree was adopted "On Administrative Responsibility for Disseminating Materials of a Pornographic or Otherwise Indecent Content," aimed at protecting law and order and citizens' health and morals.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 15 March 1983 adopted a Decree "On Administrative Responsibility for Violations of the Highway Code," which establishes reponsibility throughout the country's territory for violations of the highway code by drivers, including driving under the influence of alcohol. In connection with this, the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium 26 April adopted a decree invalidating Section V of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On Measures to Step Up the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism," which lays down the responsibility for driving under the influence of alcohol.

During the period between the previous and the current sessions, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted, at the suggestion of the chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, decrees on the appointment and the discharge of certain members of the Uzbek SSR Government.

By a decree dated 29 February Comrade Sayyera Umarovna Sultanova was appointed deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and relieved of her duties as Uzbek SSR minister of social security.

By a decree adopted 21 January Comrade Fedor Grigoryevich Poturemskiy was appointed Uzbek SSR minister of construction.

By a decree dated 13 March Comrade Khasiyat Yakubzhanova was appointed Uzbek SSR minister of social security.

By decrees dated 15 May Comrade Arif Alimov was relieved of his duties as Uzbek SSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry at his own request in connection with his retirement, and Comrade Rakhmatulla Abdullayev was appointed Uzbek SSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry.

By a decree dated 1 June Comrade Ziyat Islamovich Yesenbayev was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

On 27 June Comrade Sabir Sheraliyevich Kurbanov was appointed chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

Furthermore, by a decree dated 16 May Comrade Nasyr Makhmudov was relieved of his duites as chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee in connection with his retirement.

By a decree dated 15 June Comrade Viktor Alekseyevich Khaydurov was appointed chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee.

On 22 December 1983 the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dismissed Comrade Khaydar Khalikovich Yakhyayev from his post as first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee.

By a decree dated 2 April Comrades Anatoliy Andreyevich Nikiforov and Konstantin Vasilyevich Sergeyev were relieved of their duties as members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court in connection with their retirement, and by decrees dated 14 June Comrades Aleksandr Ivanovich Lipatov and Comrade Svetlana Nikolayevna Melchenko were elected members of the republic Supreme Court.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium requests you to examine the submitted Uzbek SSR draft law and the republic Supreme Soviet draft resolutions, and to ratify them. [applause]

REPORT ON FORMER UZBEK INTERIOR MINISTER'S SINS

PM271359 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jul 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "No Leniency!"]

[Text] A party meeting of the republic People's Control Committee apparatus has examined the case of the committee's former first deputy chairman, Kh. Yakhyayev.

Last December the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau gave a severe reprimand to Kh. Yakhyayev and endorsed his record for amoral conduct and abuse of his official position. He was dismissed from his post. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum removed him from the Central Committee. He was recalled from the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

However, party, soviet, and administrative organs continued receiving letters from citizens citing formerly unknown details about Kh. Yakhyayev's conduct unworthy of a party member and about his violations of socialist legality. A supplementary investigation was carried out, and its results made it necessary to return to the case of Kh. Yakhyayev.

G. Shamshiyev, secretary of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee's party organization, acquaints Communists with documents citing details of Kh. Yakhyayev's gross violations of socialist legality, systematic abuse of official position, and amoral way of living during his time as Uzbek SSR minister of internal affairs. A picture emerges showing how Yakhyayev, in the atmosphere of toadyism, servility, and unscrupulousness which he created in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, advanced step by step from violations of party and state discipline to lawlessness. In order to conceal his antisocial conduct, Yakhyayev used certain members of the staff subordinate to him for mercenary purposes and grossly violated the CPSU rules.

One after another, Communists B. Mirzabekov, A. Abdurashidov, L. Zemlyanushnov, Kh. Khakimov, M. Mirkasymov, V. Korsovskiy, I. Arnautov, and others take the floor. They relate how on Yakhyayev's instructions apartments were allocated to people who had no right to them, how on his instructions trumped-up charges were brought against certain citizens accusing them of crimes they never committed, and how gross violations were perpetrated in operational investigatory work. Yakhyayev proved himself unworthy of the lofty title of CPSU member. He deliberately embarked on the path of violating the CPSU rules, party morality and ethics, and Soviet laws.

Participants noted that, even as first deputy chairman of the People's Control Committee, Yakhyayev behaved arrogantly, did not try to understand questions in depth, and failed to discharge his official duties. By his entire conduct he placed himself outside the party. For this reason, the meeting's decision was unanimous -- to expel Kh. Yakhyayev from the ranks of the CPSU for gross violations of the norms of party life and socialist legality, expressed in abuse of official position during his time as Uzbek SSR minister of internal affairs, and for amoral conduct in day-to-day dealings, lack of discipline, and a dishonest attitude toward the fulfillment of his official duties.

"No leniency toward anybody where the honor and prestige of our party and the purity of its ranks are concerned!" -- this was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress. Communists and all the republic's working people will follow this path unswervingly, the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum also declared.

UZBEK SECRETARY USMANKHODZHAYEV ADDRESSES MEDIA

GF291410 [Editorial Report] Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian at 0030 GMT on 27 July broadcasts a report on a meeting of mass media and propaganda workers held yesterday at the headquarters of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, where the progress in fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the tasks of the media emerging from the decisions of the 16th Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum were discussed. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report at the meeting.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted the decisions of the 16th Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum and the plenum's principled position toward all the negative practices and tendencies observed in the republic. Press workers are to mobilize all the party organizations to fulfill the measures adopted by the plenum. The meeting stressed the necessity of propagandizing what is new, reporting on progressive expertise, and disclosing shortcomings. Press workers are urged to deeply and systematically analyze the main problems of economic, scientific and technical progress, the intensification of industrial and agricultural production, and the increase of labor productivity and use of all reserves.

Comrade (Gotlan), a responsible worker at the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

UKRAINIAN CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE'S SQUADS HELD

AU271259 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Jul 84 p 3

["Protecting Law and Order" -- PRAVDA UKRAINY headline]

[Text] Kiev RATAU 21 July -- The ways of further improving the activity of voluntary people's squads in the protection of public order and the struggle against infringements of the law in light of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees' requirements were discussed at a republic-level conference-seminar on 21 July.

Participating in it were chiefs of oblast, Kiev and Sevastopol city staffs of voluntary people's squads, responsible functionaires of the oblispolkom, gorispolkoms, as well as of the republic's internal affairs organs.

Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, who delivered a report, and the conference participants noted that the more than 50,000 voluntary people's squads in the republic counted more than 2.5 million members in their ranks. Guided by party and administrativ bodies, they are contributing a significant amount to strengthening discipline and order, and are doing a great deal to prevent infringements of the law. Experience accumulated in work by the voluntary people's squads of Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk cities, of Chernovtsky and some other oblasts deserves to be widely spread.

The conference participants paid much attention to issues concerning further improvements in the efficiency of voluntary squads. They criticized the activity of voluntary people' squad staffs in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and Chernigov Oblasts. It was noted that they were planning their work in a formal way, have been substituting various conferences for true activity, and have been failing to enforce their own decisions. The need was noted to more widely engage the working people in the protection of public order and socialist property, and to organizationally reinforce people's squads in line with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee which recently examined the issue of people's squads. In this context, it was noted that party, administrative, and Komsomol organizations, as well as internal affairs organs must constantly enhance the activity of people defending law and order, must improve their selection and education, and must study and insistently disseminate the best experience in their activity.

Participating in the conference proceedings were I.D. Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs; V.I. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice; V.N. Prik, Ukrainian deputy prosecutor; V.V. Kulik, Ukrainian Trade Union Council secretary; General Lieutenant I. Ya. Kalinichenko, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-Decorated Western Frontier District; P.I. Tkach, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretary; and responsible functionaires of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION

AU271811 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] On 27 July, a session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the results of fulfilling the Ukrainian SSR state plan for economic and social development, the Ukraine's state budget for the first half of 1984, and measures for ensuring the fulfillment of the 1984 plan, budget, and socialist pledges. Reports on the items were delivered by Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman, and Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The session paid particular attention to the need to ensure further increases in the rates of production and labor productivity, to save material resources, fuel, and electricity, to reduce production costs, to compensate in the second half of the year for the deficits incurred this year in the appropriate production items, to commission production capacities, fixed assets, facilities for cultural and service purposes, and houses, and to prepare for work on schedule in the fall and winter season of 1984-85. Much importance was attached to the consolidation of state, plan, and execution discipline.

The session listened to a report by Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, on measures for hastening the harvest and feed procurement.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers also examined the fulfillment of the plan for production marketing in the first half of 1984, taking into account obligations imposed by contracts and orders, and passed an appropriate decision.

Participating in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers session were Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Union Council chairman, and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

The session was addressed by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS

PM261030 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 16, 1984, carries on pages 286-287 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: I.V. Levchuk is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board (1 March 1984; V.I. Chirkov is appointed USSR deputy minister of construction materials industry (5 March 1984); and V.I. Nellin is relieved of his duties as deputy minister of electrical equipment industry in view of his "retirement on pension" (7 March 1984).

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 17, 1984 carries on page 303 two USSR Council of Ministers decrees dated 7 March 1984 and signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: V.V. Kuzkin is relieved of his duties as deputy minister of civil aviation (no reason given); and V.A. Kripavtis is appointed first deputy minister of communications equipment industry and relieved of his duties as deputy minister of communications equipment industry.

SECRETARY LIGACHEV TOURS ROSTOV OBLAST

LD271926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, was in Rostov Oblast 25-27 July. He looked at the activity of the Rostov Oblast party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Ligachev visited the workshops of the Novocherkassk electric locomotive building works, the farms of the oblast, and shops in the towns and in the countryside, and enquired into the state of rural construction in the oblast and its prospects, into progress in assimilating progressive agricultural equipment, and output of consumer goods. In talks with party, administrative and management workers, with workers and collective farmers, topical problems in the intensification of production, in raising labor productivity, lowering prime costs of output, and using reserves to accelerate economic growth were examined. Comrade Ligachev spoke at a plenum of the Rostov Obkom.

RSFSR 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT EXAMINED

PM271049 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers session was held on 23 July to examine the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR State Budget for the first 6 months of 1984.

The plan for the first 6 months for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 101.7 percent for the RSFSR as a whole. Compared with the same period last year the increase in production was 4.2 percent compared with the plan's 3.5 percent. Labor productivity in industry rose 4.3 percent while the plan was 3.2 percent, and an above-plan increase in productivity is being ensured in accordance with the pledges adopted.

The plans for the first 6 months were overfulfilled for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, and eggs. By comparison with the corresponding period last year, livestock and poultry purchases rose 6 percent, milk purchases 2 percent, and egg purchases 4 percent.

By comparison with the first 6 months of 1983 there has been an increase in the wages of workers and employees, the payment of kolkhoz members, and payments and benefits from the public consumption funds. The volume of state and cooperative trade commodity turnover rose 4.7 percent and the sale of consumer services to the population 4.2 percent. State, public, and cooperative enterprises and organizations including housing construction cooperatives and also kolkhozes commissioned apartment blocks with a total area of 19.8 million square meters, general educational schools providing 44,000 places, preschool institutions with 72,000 places, and 5,400 hospital beds.

The fulfillment of the revenue plan of the RSFSR state budget, the state budgets of all the autonomous republics, and the budgets of the krays, oblasts, and Moscow and Leningrad cities was ensured.

At the same time the RSFSR Council of Ministers session noted that some RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are still not doing enough to implement measures to overcome existing shortcomings in developing individual sectors of the republic's national economy.

The republic has failed to fulfill the plan for commissioning fixed capital and production capacities. The plan for the introduction of new equipment was underfulfilled, and the struggle to save on the expenditure of raw material, fuel and energy, and other mineral resources is not being adequately waged. Some RSFSR ministries and departments, the autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are not paying proper attention to improving the structure of management and reducing the number of management apparatus workers and are allowing discipline in terms of staff numbers to be breached.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers ordered RSFSR ministers and department chiefs, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to analyze painstakingly the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the first 6 months of 1984 and, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committe December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo 26 April 1984 decision, and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, to ensure the elimination of shortcomings in economic activity and to elaborate and implement specific measures for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges adopted by the labor collectives.

Serious attention was devoted to the need to ensure a further increase in the pace of production and labor productivity growth and in the operating efficiency of all types of transportation, to save material resources, to reduce the prime cost of output, to make good in the second half of the year the lag allowed in the production and delivery of the relevant types of output, to accelerate the commissioning of fixed capital, production capacities, and housing and sociocultural establishments, and to prepare farms in good time for work in the fall and winter period.

The RSFSR ministries and departments producing consumer goods, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms must take additional steps to improve the quality of goods and to satisfy the population's demand for them more fully.

The Soviet and economic organs are set the task of ensuring that the harvest is brought in and stored away in an organized fashion and that the state plan for purchases of grain, meat, milk, eggs, wool, and other produce and the targets of the RSFSR Food Program are fulfilled and overfulfilled without fail. The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ministry of Procuremements, Ministry of Forestry, State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and local soviet and agricultural organs are asked to take immediate steps to supply in full high-quality food for stockraising, including animals privately owned by citizens, to step up the pace of feed crop harvesting, to increase the productivity of harvesting equipment, and to use every opportunity for preparing and carrying out the wintering of animals successfully.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU, and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and leading workers from some union ministries and departments.

RSFSR CSA SUMS UP HALF-YEAR PLAN RESULTS

LD280845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The RSFSR CSA has summed up the results of the fulfilment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic in the first 6 months of the year.

It is noted that during this time a further growth in public production and its efficiency was achieved and the well-being of the population increased. Labor productivity increased by 4.3 percent, on which account the whole of the increase in production was achieved. The industry of all autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, of Moscow and Leningrad fulfilled the half-year plan for the sale of products. In the majority of rayons of the republic the supply of foodstuffs and important consumer goods improved. Three hundred and eighty thousand new, well-appointed flats were handed over for use. Significant work was carried out by establishments of culture, art, cinema and press in the satisfaction of the population's spiritual needs.

KUNAYEV REPORTS ON KAZAKHSTAN PRODUCTION

LD271514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Kazakhstan's industry is successfully fulfilling the plan for consumer goods production. Since the beginning of the 5-year-plan it has supplied more than R300-million worth of above-plan consumer goods to the trade network.

Production of 500 new types of products has been mastered. These facts were set forth today at a meeting of the republican party economic aktiv, which discussed the tasks of republic party and economic organs to increase production and extend the range and improvement of the quality of consumer goods. A report was delivered by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Kazakhstan.

Further Details

LD271952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The republican party and economic aktiv of Kazakhstan today examined the republic's party and economic organs' tasks in further increasing the output, widening the range and improving the quality of consumer goods.

In a report and a speech by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, and also in other speeches it was noted that the noticeable positive improvement in satisfying consumer demand resulted from the great organizational and political work of party committees, state, and economic organs.

At the same time there are many shortcomings and negligence. Participants in the meeting outlined measures to further increase the output, widen the range, and improve the quality of consumer goods.

POWER ENGINEERING IN SIBERIA, FAR EAST NOTED

LD271148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] As is known, more than 80 percent of the fuel power engineering resources of the country are concentrated in eastern regions. In conformity with the directions of the 26th party congress, with the power-engineering program, major GESes on rivers and thermal power stations operation on coal of the Kamsk-Achinsk and other basins and concomitant gas from Tyumen, are being built at accelerated rates here. Now there exists the important task of raising the reliability of power supply to new enterprises and towns of the vast area.

A meeting of secretaries of party committees of electric power stations and of power-engineering construction sites of Siberia, the Zabaykalye and Far East, was today devoted to generalizing the experience of organizational and mass-political work aimed at implementation of the plan of the year and the 5-year plan. It was recommended that the experience of party organizations, of builders of Ust-Ilim and Sayano-Shushenskoye GES in the organization of socialist competition according to the workers relay principle be spread more broadly.

OPECNA: USSR OIL PRODUCTION SITUATION ALARMING

LD271652 Vienna OPECNA in English 1505 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, 27 July 84 (OPECNA) -- The Soviet Union's oil production is reaching its peak, but is likely to start falling by the early 1990's, a petroleum expert said here Thursday.

Dr Laurent Zawadynskiy of the Geneva-based petro-consultants organization, said the Soviet Union had officially announced that the situation in Western Siberia, from where more than 60 percent of Soviet oil is pumped, was "alarming".

He noted that in 1977 the American Central Intelligence Agency forecast that the Soviet Union would become a net importer of oil by 1985.

"The timing was wrong but the overall trend is now being confirmed", he said, adding "the big finds of the 1960s and early 1970s are now peaking and levelling out, and there has not been a big new find since the mid-1970s".

Soviet oil production targets had been lowered since 1979, but even the lower targets were not being met, with the 1984 output target of 626 million tons probably falling short by four or five million, he said.

"This automatically has a domino effect on other sectors of the Soviet economy because of the central planning system," Zawadynskiy noted.

The main reasons for the oil production shortfall was a lack of modern equipment, and although Moscow was buying modern equipment from industrialized countries, "imports on a massive scale will be needed to either open up new production areas or expand output in present operational regions".

Although the country possessed "vast new potential oil production areas", they were in such remote regions that operations were highly unlikely before the turn of the century.

"This means that compensation from new production or expanded production will come too late to reverse the present trend," he said.

PROBLEMS NOTED IN TEAM CONTRACT FORM OF LABOR

PM271027 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 26 July First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Introducing the Best Experience Into Management Practice" a 2,000-word article by I. Lanshin, chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, entitled "Teams on Construction Sites."

The article begins by describing the benefits derived from the introduction of the team contract and autonomous financing in the construction industry, pointing in particular to the advantages of employing large teams consisting of 40-60 construction workers with different specialties.

The article then continues: "Nevertheless, the process of creating mobile enlarged teams in the sector is taking place only slowly. Their optimum size has not been determined, and many legal and organizational questions have not been resolved. It is time for USSR Gosstroy and Construction Ministry specialists to draw up a kind of program for consolidating small teams, using the experience of progressive collectives."

The writer recommends that "construction ministries and main administrations, jointly with trade union committees, should work out the main elements of a system of directing large financially autonomous teams before the end of the 5-year plan and bring the structure of the middle and lower management apparatus into line with this." The article also points out that it is important to judge the performance of teams not on the number of contracts concluded but on the number fulfilled, on the end results of their work.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MERITS OF CATCH CROPS

PM271451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Catch Crops"]

[Text] The country's expanses of steppe look like an arrangement of multicolored carpets at the moment. Golden grain fields lie alongside green plantations of corn, beet, and cotton. New shoots have now appeared on many irrigated areas in the south, where only recently the rustle of grain was audible. Having harvested the cereal crops, the farmers immediately sowed the arable land. They plan to gather a second harvest there in the fall. Grain growers in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia are sowing large areas with catch crops.

For many farms in southern parts catch crops are an important source for increasing gross grain harvests and strengthening the feed base. Two full harvests -- of wheat, barley, and corn -- are obtained on irrigated fields in Angorskiy Rayon, Surkhan-Darya Oblast, and Kumsangirskiy Rayon, Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Farmers in the Kuban, the Crimea and a number of other places are obtaining adequate harvests from catch crops.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session which discussed the basic guidelines of the program for the development of land reclamation to create guaranteed food stocks noted that it is important to implement a wide range of measures to help increase the efficiency of farming on irrigated land. The task is to achieve a high yield on irrigated and drained land and stable production of corn grain, vegetables, soybeans, feed, and other crops.

The weather conditions this year have been such that it has not been possible to obtain a good harvest everywhere. Some farms can be helped by catch crops. Experienced master farmers -- and you will find them in every republic possessing a large area of irrigated land -- have convincingly demonstrated the unquestionable advantage of growing two crops on one field. Every year the team led by Hero of Socialist Labor E. Buriyev on the "Pogranichnik" Sovkhoz in Surkhan-Darya Oblast obtains 50-55 quintals of wheat and barley per hectare and then harvests another 70-80 quintals of corn grain per hectare. Leading teams and links in Tajikistan are harvesting 100-140 quintals of grain and 600-700 quintals of greenery from corn. The secret of their success is high farming standards and the use of the collective contract. As soon as the first harvest has been completed, they sow the fields again and make sure that watering and top-dressing is carried out promptly. This is the practice in Kurganinskiy and Dinskiy Rayons, Krasnodar Kray and Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR, and on many Ukrainian farms.

The leading farmers' achievements are the best example of how to raise the productivity of irrigated arable land and increase its yield. But their experience and their techniques are not making enough impact. In some republics areas sown to summer crops are slow to expand. In Azerbaijan last year they occupied over 80,000 hectares and in Moldavia 58,000 hectares; however, the figure for Uzbekistan was only 33,000. Do the Uzbek farmers have less potential or smaller irrigated areas? Of course not. Poor use is made of catch crops to increase grain and feed production in several parts of Kirghizia, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. Farm leaders and specialists and rayon agro-industrial complex councils are faced with the urgent task of eliminating the shortcomings and changing the attitude to summer crops on irrigated land. But they are going about it in a rather tentative way at the moment. Party committees and local soviet and agricultural organs are called on to help farmers assimilate leading experience and to show special concern for arranging the sowing of catch crops.

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz agronomical service has an important part to play in this. Its specialists must accurately determine what to sow and when to sow it and when to tend, water, and top-dress the plants. Only then can one expect a big harvest in the fall.

Each day gained during the harvest means that the fields are cleared of straw and chaff sooner and the soil can be promptly prepared and the catch crop sown. Mixed sowings, which are a good reserve for creating a sound feed base, must not be forgotten. They are properly appreciated on the "Pakhtaaral" Sovkhoz, Chimkent Oblast, where, having harvested the winter rye and rape, they are sowing corn and feed beet seeds simultaneously. This provides thousands of extra tons of root crops and substantially increases the productivity of the dairy herd.

At the moment special attention should be paid to the alfalfa crop. Leading farms in the south have already carried out three or four cuts and obtained a lot of valuable, highly nutritious hay. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes, however, have not yet managed the second cut. This is due to bad organization, sluggishness; and poor equipment preparation. The rate of grass cutting must be increased and no time wasted in watering and top-dressing the alfalfa. More use should be made of other reserves: haymaking should be speeded up in meadows and forage should be taken closer to the livestock units, kept safe, and be of high quality. The succulent green feed growing on the banks of rivers, in water meadows, on the edges of forests, and on idle land must be harvested, all the straw and chaff must be collected from the fields, and more hay should be procured from wild grass. It is important to ensure that citizens' and drivers' haymaking work is better organized. Not one quintal of forage obtained up to today will be surplus in the winter.

The workers of the agro-industrial complex have launched socialist competition for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and are endeavoring to ensure successful haymaking and harvest work, to fulfill the targets of the 4th year and the 5-year plan as a whole, and to make a substantial contribution to the implementatin of the Food Program. It is the urgent task of party committees and rural communists to actively support this desire and help the grain growers to utilize every hectare of land. They are called on to ensure efficient collaboration among all agro-industrial components and to generate an atmosphere of common commitment and responsibility in the struggle to achieve high end results on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in every organization serving the countryside. Every effort must be made to fulfill the plan for sowing catch crops on more than 4 million hectares and growing a big harvest. This will make it possible to substantially strengthen the feed base for livestock raising, increase the production and sale of agricultural products to the state, and improve supplies of them to the country's population.

PRAVDA VIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS

PM271100 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 July in its First Edition front-pages a 1,200-word editorial under the headline "Sufficient Feed for Every Livestock Unit." The Editorial complains of shortcomings in feed procurement: "Many fields in, for instance, Perm and Sverdlovsk Oblasts have not been reaped. Stocks of hay and haylage in most farms in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, and Orenburg, Tomsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts are being replenished only slowly. In these places, feed harvesting machines are not being used to their full capacity and technical servicing of them has not been organized everywhere."

The editorial notes the success of "specialized feed-producing subunits," but goes on to criticize Kalinin and Kostroma Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes for "not even managing to lay in half the necessary quantity of hay and haylage. The reason is that they have relaxed control over equipment use, servicing, and repairs, and did not display concern in good time for machine operator cadres. It is necessary to eradicate the shortcomings more quickly and to be filexible about choosing techniques according to the weather conditions. When they have completed the first cut of grasses, good farmers create the conditions for obtaining new harvests."

The editorial notes organizational problems: "One in four silage harvesting combines on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Volgograd and Omsk Oblasts is not ready for field work. Specialized links and detachments have not been manned everywhere, collectives have not been given definite plans and targets for laying in silage, and material incentives have not been used." Furthermore, the editorial states, "On farms in Armenia, Kirov Oblast, and certain other oblasts long delays are permitted between the harvesting and collection of grasses, and the trenches are only slowly filled with these grasses, which leads to large losses of nutrients."

The editorial ends by stressing that agricultural workers should "care as much about feed as they do about grain."

RSFSR OFFICIAL CITES FEED PROCUREMENT LAGS

LD262323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Veniamin Alekseyevich Goryashin, first deputy minister of agriculture of the RSFSR, is taking part in our program today. We asked him to speak about the progress of fodder procurement in farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The weather this year was not the best. In the spring and first half of June, during the period of the formation of the harvest, the weather was dry and hot, while during the mass procurement of fodder there were prolonged rains. However, despite this, the state of the fodder crops is good for the most part, and it is fully possible that every farm will procure sufficient fodder.

Toward the end of the second 10-day period of July, zone farms had cut sown perennial grasses from an area of 4.5 million hectares, or two-thirds of the sown area. Farms of Vladimir, Leningrad, Pskov, Moscow, and a number of other oblasts are completing the harvesting of grasses. Farms of Orel, Kirov, Kostroma, Perm, and Arkhangel Oblasts are lagging: little more than half of the areas have been harvested. The volume of fodder procurement is not yet satisfactory. Per capita, only 3.9 quintals of fodder units, or 23 percent of the plan, have as yet been procured. About 2 million tons of hay have been procured, or 34 percent of the planned volume. This is a little lower than last year's level. Farms of Arkhangel, Gorkiy, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR are worse than the average indexes in procurement of fodder.

Some managers tend to blame the lag in fodder procurement on the weather. These arguments are refuted by the experience of leading farms, which countered the bad weather through a high degree of organization and are skillfully handling equipment and technology, using every hour of decent weather productively and striving for high productivity in the use of manpower and equipment. On these farms, fodder procurement is generally carried out by teams and groups working by collective contract, paid according to the final results.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES PROBLEMS

PM261337 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Session of the Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex has examined, as part of its monitoring procedure, reports from the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers on the measures being taken to fulfill the USSR Government decisions on enhancing efficiency in the use of irrigated land.

It was noted that the agricultural and water resources organs and kolkhozes and sovkhozes with reclaimed land have implemented a package of measures aimed at increasing the production of grain, feed, and other agricultural output.

At the same time, in a number of oblasts and rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, and the Moldavian SSR, irrigated land has not been fully provided with mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents. The highly productive use of sprinkler equipment and the economical expenditure of water for irrigation have not been organized everywhere. In individual rayons, mobile teams for the technical servicing of land reclamation machinery have not been created.

Azerbaijan SSR is paying insufficient attention to the expansion of sowings of corn for grain and perennial grasses on irrigated land. It is failing to exercise proper control over the progress of agricultural crop irrigation. The shift productivity of sprinkler and irrigation equipment is still low.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the union republic councils of ministers presidium commissions for questions of the agro-industrial complex have been instructed to take additional measures to enhance the effectiveness of irrigated land use in order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the production of agricultural output on this land.

The commission comprehensively examined the question of accelerating the construction of milling enterprises. The USSR Ministry of Procurements and the construction ministries have been asked to elaborate and implement a specific program for each construction site aimed at their timely commissioning and to provide establishments under construction with the necessary equipment, materials, transport facilities, and mass-profession cadres.

The leaders of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, the Ministry of the Medical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and other ministries and departments reported on progress in fulfilling targets for the creation of production capacities and the production of feed additives for stockraising needs. Last year and in the first 6 months of this year, the plan was fulfilled for the production of feed yeast, lysine, and other products of microbiological synthesis.

At the same time, a lag has been allowed in constructing and commissioning certain establishments, especially those for the production of highly purified paraffin at the Novyy Gorkiy, Novaya Ufa, and Syzran petroleum refineries.

R.S. Rychkov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, has been severely reprimanded for making insufficient use of capacities for the production of feed yeast at hydrolysis industry enterprises.

The relevant ministries and departments have been asked to ensure the supply of protein, amino acids, vitamins, and other biologically active substances to agriculture for feed purposes in accordance with decisions on the matter previously adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. The commission defined measures to improve material and technical supplies to large stockraising complexes, poultry farms, and hothouses. The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the industrial ministries have been asked to more fully satisfy requirements for materials, spare parts, assemblies, and units.

UTILIZATION OF FALLOW LANDS DISCUSSED

LD300150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by Anatoliy Ivashchenko, IZVESTIYA observer]

[Excerpts] Let's take a look at our country's fields. There was a time when there was practically no clean, unoccupied fallow land left. Perennial grasses came to nothing, and intertilled crops overloaded the fields. Yes, there have been droughts in recent years, but the grain shortfall is also a consequence of neglecting the soil: repeatedly plowed and tortured by numerous passages of heavy implements, it is washed away by the rains, losing its fertility and reacting less and less to fertilizers.

This distortion [perekos] has now been put right. Today we have more than 20 million hectares fallow -- nearly the optimum. The experience of such an authority as the Rostov Gigant Sovkhoz in world arable farming has convincingly proven that when fallow area is increased, harvest increases not only on rested fields but, most importantly, the gross yields increase and the quality of the grain is improved. Analogous results have been obtained from hundreds of other farms.

The problem now is not a lack of fallow land, but its knowledgeable tending and utilization. For one expert, clean fallow is an overhauled field. It is worked in such a way that not a single speck should tire. Each hectare receives 50, 60 and even 100 tons of organic and mineral fertilizer. This is then sufficient for the whole rotation, whatever crop is put there, right up to the next rest. Other managers think differently. Better to give fertilizer to beets and weed-killer to corn, while the winter crops under fallow can wait, they say. Worse still, many farms' fallows are overgrown with weeds. They are worked later and often yield less grain than before. In the Altay, for instance, the fallow area was doubled, but grain production was reduced and its quality worsened. This also happened, in the Central Chernozem Zone, the Volga Region, in the Urals, and in a number of oblasts of Siberia. In growing bread grain here, there has been almost no change for a long time. That is why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo proposed urgent measures to introduce frontranking technologies in the cultivation of individual crops beginning with the 1985 harvest. This means that fallow fields must receive higher doses and the most reliable strains of fertilizers, equipment and technology, careful tending, and the concern of contract collectives. This is the only way to increase the yields and ensure high quality, guaranteed grain harvests in any years favorable or unfavorable conditions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS SPACE FLIGHT

Medical Checkups, Experiments Conducted

LD271038 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk continue joint work aboard the orbital complex.

Medical check-ups and experiments are being held today, in the course of which the state of the cardio-vascular system, acuteness of eye sight and extent of colour perception, working efficiency of the cosmonauts, members of the crew of the visiting expedition, are being determined. The results of the check-up will make it possible to fuller study adaptability of the human organism to space flight conditions, will be helpful in elaborating the most efficient means of preventing the unfavourable influence of weightlessness.

The concluding cycle of work, the aim of which is to obtain superpure biologically active substances and new medicinal preparations, was carried out on the "Tavria" unit.

In the course of the day the crew carried out a number of microbiological explorations and the technical experiment "resonance" to determine dynamic characteristics of the orbital Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12 complex.

Judging by the results of the medical check-up and reports from the orbit the health of Svetlana Savitskaya, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk is good and they feel fine.

The programme of the joint flight is successfully under way.

Preparations for Descent

LD281107 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The orbital flight of Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk, who have worked jointly with Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov in the Salyut-7 station since July 19 is nearing completion. The cosmonauts are carrying out concluding experiments under the programme for scientific technical research and are preparing to return to earth.

On the assignments of specialists, the crew is carrying out today a new series of visual observations and photography of some areas in the territory of the Soviet Union, in particular the Soviet Central Asian republics and the country's south.

A technical experiment has been carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of various materials used in filters for purification of manned spacecraft from harmful admixtures of the atmosphere.

Preparations have been started for descent from orbit of the cargo spaceship Soyuz T-12, in which the crew of the visiting mission will go back to earth. Materials of the research carried out in the Salyut 7 station are stowed in the descent module, and the used equipment -- in the living module. Also planned for today is a check-up of the functioning of the onboard systems of the spaceship and the test starting of its power unit.

All work on board the orbital complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12 is done strictly on schedule. Cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev, Oleg Atkov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk are in good health and feel well.

Report on Landing

LD291403 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk have returned to earth today at 16 hours 55 minutes, Moscow time, upon completion of the programme of joint work aboard the scientific research Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11-Soyuz T-12 complex. Leonid Kisim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov are continuing their flight aboard the orbital Salyut 7 station.

The descent vehicle of the Soyuz T-12 spaceship made a landing in the preset area of the territory of the Soviet Union 140 kilometres to the south east of the town of Dzhezkazgan. Dzhanibekov, Savitskaya and Vol, feel fine after the landing.

The planned programme of scientific-technical explorations and experiments was made in full during the work of the crew of six cosmonauts aboard the orbital complex.

The walk of woman-Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya in open space, the first ever in the history of manned flight, was an outstanding event. On July 25, 1984, commander of the visiting expedition crew Vladimir Dzhanibekov and flight engineer Svetlana Savitskaya, who stayed out of the station during 3 hours 35 minutes, tested a new many-purpose hand-operated tool, intended for making in open space conditions sophisticated technological operations, among them operations in cutting, welding, soldering of metal plates, and spraying on a coating.

In accordance with the programme of exploration of natural resources of the earth and study of the environment the cosmonauts made a series of observations and photography of separate areas of the Soviet Union's territory. A number of experiments were carried out to study the structure of the earth's atmosphere and distribution of inter-planetary matter in outer space.

Considerable place in the work of the crew was assigned to experiments in space technology and biotechnology. Super pure biologically active substances, obtained in conditions of weightlessness, and also specimens of construction materials, which stayed in open space for a long time, were brought to earth.

A complex of medical explorations was carried out during the flight, the explorations aimed at further study of the influence of space flight conditions on human organism and perfection of methods and means of preventing the unfavourable influence of weightlessness. A number of experiments were made to study the influence of space flight factors on various biological objects.

The successful flight of the crew with the participation of the woman-cosmonaut has been a new striking page in the history of space explorations. The results of explorations and experiments will find broad application in different spheres of science and national economy of the USSR, these results open up broad vistas in the development of space engineering and exploration of outer space in peaceful purposes.

Interview With Cosmonauts

LD292355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast: interview with Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya, and Igor Volk by correspondent Aleksandr Galkin at the landing site of the Soyuz T-12 descent module: time not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Dzhanibekov] We have fulfilled our program, and our only regret is that again this was a short flight.

[Savitskaya] Of course we are glad that our flight was a success. The tasks we were faced with have been carried out. We have done interesting work, and our crew worked together very closely and in coordinated fashion. I think this is to the credit of our entire cosmonautics, especially those who build the equipment, those who set up the experiments, of all our comrades; and of course, to the credit of our mayaks, who are in flight at the moment and impatiently waiting for us to get in touch with them.

[Galkin] Igor Petrovich, you were saying that you primarily wanted to test yourself in this flight, and not the equipment. Have you tested yourself?

[Volk] Absolutely, (?as I have said). I have gained many new impressions, completely unusual, useful, even very necessary ones. (?Man's world) shrinks, space is vast; but it shrinks to the level of a small volume, and all problems immediately stand out in relief, without any (?psychological) science, just like that.

[Galkin] Was weightlessness easy, or still difficult?

[Volk] No, weightlessness was fine.

COSMOS 1584 LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD271537 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union has launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1584, today. The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designated for continuing exploration of the natural resources of the earth in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik has been put into orbit with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 88.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 268 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 193 km, inclination of the orbit -- 82.4 degress.

BRIEFS

COSMONAUT SAVITSKAYA AWARDED -- Moscow July 29 TASS -- Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, and the Second Gold Star Medal for the successful accomplishment of the space flight in the orbital reserach complex Salyut-7-- Soyuz and the courage and heroism displayed in it. Under the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a bronze bust will be erected in Svetlana Savitskaya's birthplace to commemorate her heroic feat. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 29 Jul 84 LD]

COSMONAUT VOLK AWARDED -- Moscow July 29 TASS -- Igor Volk has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union together with the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, and the Gold Star Medal for the successful accomplishment of the space flight in the orbital research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz and courage and heroism displayed in it. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred by its decree on Igor Volk the title of "Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR" for accomplishing the space flight in the orbital research complex Solyut-7 -- Soyuz. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 29 Jul 84 LD]

COSMONAUT DZHANIBEKOV AWARDED -- Moscow July 29 TASS -- Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Dzhanibekov has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, for the successful accomplishment of the space flight in the orbital research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz and courage and heroism displayed in it. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 29 Jul 84 LD]

USTINOV ISSUES 'ORDER OF DAY' ON NAVY DAY

PM301341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 152, dated Moscow, 29 July 1984

[Text] Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers, and sergeants!
Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!
Comrade officers, admirals, and generals!
Comrade shipbuilders and ship repair workers!
Comrade defense industry workers!
Comrade Navy veterans!
Comrade students at DOSAAF naval colleges and young sailors!

Today our people and their heroic Armed Forces are celebrating USSR Navy Day.

This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen brought about by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums. The program for strengthening the country's economic and defense might outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently translated into reality. The Soviet people's prosperity is steadily growing.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, Navy seamen, just like all Soviet servicemen, ardently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the program provisions for improving and defending developed socialism contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 in a worthy fashion, Navy seamen, loyal to glorious combat traditions, are reliably protecting the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's historic gains in a single combat formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the Armed Forces and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

In conditions of a complex international situation, a mounting danger of war, the threat of nuclear war, and a most acute ideological struggle where the bellicose imperialist forces, and primarily the United States, are doing all in their power to alter the military-strategic equilibrium in their favor, Navy personnel are improving sea, air, and field training in an intensive military labor effort and persistently mastering combat hardware and formidable modern weapons.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday — USSR Navy Day!

I wish the personnel new successes in combat and political training, enhancing vigilance and combat readiness, mastering combat hardware and weapons, and reinforcing military discipline and organization.

I wish the workers in the defense and shipbuilding industries further successes in building modern ships and weapons for the Navy.

I wish Navy veterans new successes in the propagandization of combat experience and in the military and patriotic education of Soviet young people.

I wish students at DOSAAF naval colleges and young sailors success in their studies, in mastering naval specialisties, and in their preparation for service in the Navy.

To mark USSR Navy Day I ORDER [words published in all capitals in orginal] that a festive firework display be held today, 29 July 1984, at 2200 local time in the capital of our motherland, the hero-city of Moscow, union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevatsopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, the hero-fortress of Brest, and fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Navy!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR Defense Minister

Gorshkov Attends Meeting

LD271912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow and servicemen of the garrison of the capital devoted to USSR Navy Day took place at the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army today. In the presidium were leaders of ministries and departments, eminent military commanders, veterans of the Navy and representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations. Admiral of the Soviet Fleet Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, spoke at the meeting.

Makes Speech

LD291631 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Talk on the occasion of Navy Day by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Navy, USSR deputy defense minister and twice Hero of the Soviet Union; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrade viewers, today our country is celebrating its traditional festival -- Navy Day -- and on behalf of the naval seamen, I would like to cordially greet you on the occasion of this wonderful festival of the whole people. At this time, the Soviet people are feating the naval seamen vigilantly guarding our homeland's sea borders and paying profound respect to Navy veterans, the designers and builders of modern ships, weapons and technical means, and to all those who are enhancing the sea power of our socialist state by their selfless labor.

Navy Day is being marked in our country in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm on the part of the Soviet people, who are carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 11th 5-Year Plan, and the large-scale tasks posed by the February and April CPSU Penums. The entire Soviet people and the men of the Army and Navy ardently and unanimously approve of and support the Leninist course of the CPSU of strengthening the economic and defensive might of our country and support its domestic and foreign policies.

Our peoples are having to carry out the tasks of communist construction in conditions of an increased military threat stemming from the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO. This is being manifested in a policy of open militarism, aspirations of world dominance, an unbridled arms race, including in the field of naval armaments, the transformation of Western Europe into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles directed at the USSR and its allies, and of preparations for the militarization of space.

The U.S. imperialists consider their naval forces to be one of the key instruments in achieving their aggressive aims. They are paying great attention to the development of these naval forces and are striving to secure domination over the world's oceans. This tendency has been stepped up by the Reagan administration, which has declared virtually all oceans and the adjoining territories of many sovereign states to be zones of vital interest to the United States. In implementing their aggressive policy, the naval forces of the United States and its obedient allies in the aggressive blocs have deployed in many areas of the world's oceans and virtually around the entire perimeter of the maritime borders of the Soviet Union large formations of aircraft carriers and amphibious ships and an underwater nuclear-missile system in the oceans' depths. They have created over 300 military, naval and air bases in the vicinity of our borders. This aggressive infrastructure has been given a theoretical base in the doctrine of direct confrontation between the United States and the USSR. Practical measures are also being carried out in the form of a sharply increasing number of naval exercises in those areas.

This dangerous, turbulent situation requires that the personnel of the Navy, like all the Armed Forces, enhance their vigilance in carrying out their duties and perfect their combat, specialized, and political training. I can assure you, esteemed viewers, that the naval seamen, loyal to their duty, are vigilantly and responsibly carrying out their work.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are actively working to preserve peace and to prevent a new war. It is necessary to struggle against war before it starts, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War says. The fact that you and I have been living in peace for 39 years is first and foremost a result of this energetic work by the party and government in carrying out a program of peace in the international arena.

The Communist Party calls upon the Soviet people to work steadfastly and purposefully at strengthening the economy of our country. The labor of the whole Soviet people is and will be the basis of the USSR's economic and defensive power.

The complex international situation forces us to pay the most serious attention to strengthening the defense of the Soviet land and of its friends and allies. Let everyone be aware, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has said, that no lovers of military adventure will succeed in taking us unawares, and that no potential aggressor will be able to rely on avoiding a crushing retaliatory blow.

The striving of the Soviet people to preserve peace on earth and to reliably defend all that has and is being created by the people's stubborn labor reflects the main task of the Armed Forces, which is recorded in the basic law, the USSR Constitution, which says it is to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to be constantly on the ready, thereby guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. An important role in implementing this task belongs to the Soviet Navy along with the other branches of the armed services.

Its role and place in the system of the armed services of our country have been and continue to be determined by the degree of the threat being created by the imperialist states to the territorial integrity and independence of the socialist countries from the direction of the seas.

Through the talent and labor of the Soviet people, our Navy constitutes a force capable of repulsing this threat and resisting aggression from the direction of the seas, and, if need be, of inflicting a retaliatory strike on enemy targets at sea and within its territory. It is also capable of carrying out day-to-day tasks in defending the interests of our country in the world's oceans.

The military doctrine of the Soviet Armed Forces, which is purely defensive in character and is founded on the idea of using military force only as a means of defense, determines the composition and activities of our Navy. The basic strike force of our Navy consists of nuclear submarines. The courage and skill of their crews are vividly manifested in long ocean-going trips. Modern naval aircraft possess high combat power and mobility. The naval pilots have confidently mastered their sure and formidable combat equipment and are able to operate skillfully both from land bases and from the decks of aircraft-carrying ships. Complex tasks are also being confidently carried out on the expanses of the oceans by our powerful missile cruisers, large antisubmarine ships and modern destroyers. Soviet naval seamen are proud of such powerful and modern combat ships as the nuclear cruiser Kirov, aircraft- carrying ships of the Kiev class, and many others.

Thanks to the high level of technical equipment, the potential of our renowned marines has grown immeasurably. Now they possess first-class combat equipment and modern armaments. They are capable of inflicting sudden powerful blows in key areas -- in the rear and on the flank of the enemy's coastal defenses, and of extending reliable support to our land forces.

The modern Soviet Navy possesses great striking power, high mobility and the ability to conduct combat actions in various areas of the world's oceans against the enemy's navy and to carry out the tasks of wiping out important enemy land installations.

The warmongers know this well and are compelled to reckon with the combat might of the Soviet Navy. Thus does the Navy perform its important role of shielding the homeland from the oceans.

Formidable combat weapons have been placed in the hands of the glorious Soviet naval seamen, who are wholeheartedly devoted to the ideals of communism. They continuously improve their knowledge and practical skills in using modern equipment and weapons and are ready at any moment to perform their duty of defending the socialist homeland and the countries of socialism.

This year, naval seamen are marking their traditional holiday with high marks in combat training and a desire to scale new heights of military skill. Every day and hour is being employed at sea, in the air, and on land in conducting intensive combat training aimed at improving qualitative indices in combat and political training. The daily lives of naval seamen are replete with training sessions and exercises, missile, torpedo and artillery firing, and contests to find the best solutions to combat training tasks.

During ocean and coastal voyages, they train to staunchly surmount all the difficulties arising from operational combat situations, improve their political, moral and psychological level of training and physical strength; and check the readiness of ships and units to repel any aggression against our country along with the other armed services.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks of combat and political training is promoted by socialist competition organized in the Navy. This year its watchword is: Be on your guard, constantly ready to defend the gains of socialism. It is an integral part of the whole process of training and educating naval seamen and an important measure in the hands of commanders, staffs, political bodies, party and Komsomol organizations. They use competition to increase their influence on the molding of communist conviction in the men and the perfecting of maritime, military, and specialized knowledge and skills, high political and moral qualities, and the ability to steadfastly overcome the difficulties of naval service.

In competing to be socialist competition frontrankers, men on submarines and surface ships, airmen and marines work intensively and with inspiration, confidently fulfilling their goals. Half the men in the Navy have scored excellent marks in combat and political training, while more than 80 percent are qualified [klassnyy] specialists. There is an ever increasing scope and momentum to the competition for the title of excellent ship and frontranking naval formation, for target detection at extreme range, and hits by the first missile launch and the first artillery or torpedo volley. It has become a good tradition that petty officers and sailors work for the title of specialist second class in the first year of service and specialist first class in the second. Many of them acquire specialist skills at the level of leading servicemen and earn the right to be called followers of the best specialists of the war years.

Esteemed comrades! Surrounded by nationwide concern, the personnel of the ships and units of the Navy, standing in single formation with the other armed services and the naval servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries, vigilantly stand guard over the gains of socialism. They regard it as their duty to raise even higher their vigilance and combat readiness, which are a guarantee that every aggressor will be rebuffed. Permi me, dear viewers, to once again express my greetings to you on the holiday of our homeland's Navy and on this festive day to assure the Leninist Central Committee of our party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people that our naval seamen will perform their duty to their homeland to the letter by reliably defending the maritime borders of their socialist fatherland. Thank you for your attention.

Admiral Medvedev Gives Address

LD291342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Address by Admiral Pavel Nikolayevich Medvedev, member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy, on Navy Day, 29 July -- live]

[Text] Today's seamen's holiday takes place at a time saturated with major political events. The historic 26th party congress and the ensuing plenums of the CPSU Central Committee put forward great tasks of further improving developed socialism for mobilizing the creative energy of Communists and all working people. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches at plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and his other utterances on issues of the internal life and foreign policy of our state are of fundamentally important significance. Naval seamen took his speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations as a fighting program of action; in this, the Leninist ideas on defense of the socialist fatherland found their further development.

In conditions of heightened military danger, communism must be built for the Soviet people. The cause of this danger is the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and the NATO bloc.

In these conditions, the CPSU and the Soviet Government, following the behests of the great Lenin, are doing everything possible to strengthen defense, prevent disruption of the balance of forces, and avert a nuclear catastrophe.

By the will of the party and the self-sacrificing labor of the Soviet people, a mighty ocean-going nuclear missile fleet has been created in our country. Its technical equipment and level of cadre training fully corresponds to the requirements for reliably ensuring the security of the Soviet Union from sea and ocean. The forces of the fleet are constantly being developed and further developed. New missile submarines have recently joined the Navy aircraft carriers armed with ship-based aircraft and helicopters have been added to the surface forces. The cruiser Kirov, which has a nuclear power installation and modern missile weaponry, has been put into operation. The fleet air arm and marines have been further developed. The fleet is engaged in long-distance ocean voyages.

Party political work is an effective means in the struggle to heighten combat potential and the moral-political and psychological training of naval seamen and is the guarantee for the successful solution of the tasks of military and political training. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, ideopolitical, military, moral, and heroic and patriotic education of personnel have been stepped up in the fleet and counterpropaganda is being more actively conducted.

People are the main deciding force of the fleet. Educated by the party in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and sailors are endowed with a high degree of political maturity, sound professional skills, and maritime training. Every second serviceman in the fleet has gained excellent results in military-political training. Over 80 percent are first-class specialists.

Long-distance ocean-going voyages by ships are a real school of courage, military prowess, and moral-political and psychological training. At sea, far from home, naval seamen perform their sacred duty with a special sense of responsibility.

Preparing to mark their traditional holiday in a fitting manner, naval seamen have scored fresh successes in perfecting their combat abilities during the summer training period. The naval forces personnel who took part in the recent exercises commanded by Comrade Ustinov, Dmitriy Fedorovich, USSR minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union, displayed enhanced training levels. The crews of the submarine Leninets, the antisubmarine cruiser Novorossiysk, the Guards large antisubmarine ship [Gvardeyskiy bolshoy protivolodochnyy korabl] Krasnyy Krym, and men of the unit commanded by Officer Fedin and many others are performing tasks with a high degree of success.

In the vanguard of socialist competition, the watchword of which is, "Be on your guard, constantly ready to defend the gains of socialism," are Communists and members of the Komsomol. Commanders, political bodies, and the party and Komsomol organizations of the Navy are mobilizing the men to mark the notable jubilee, the 40th anniversary of the great victory, in a worthy manner. The present generation of naval servicemen worthily carries the baton of martial valor and glory. Today many of them wear combat [boyevoy] orders and medals on their breasts: Officers (Kozlov, Alekovikov, Lushin, Novikov, Churilov), and others who have in peacetime been awarded the elevated title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

An inexhaustible source of strength and might of the Army and Navy is their unbreakable unity with the people. Patronage links between ships and units of the Navy with local party, administrative, and Komsomol organizations have become a sound tradition.

The combat cooperation of men of the Navy with men of the navies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact is gaining strength. Soviet naval seamen, warmly approving and unanimously supporting the internal and foreign policies of the party and government, vigilantly follow the intrigues of imperialism. Closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, they are in constant combat readiness and, together with the men of the other armed services, reliably stand guard over the homeland and socialism.

All the best to you on your holiday, Navy Day, dear comrades!

Admiral Smirnov Marks Day

LD282246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tomorrow, USSR Navy Day will be marked in our country. At the mike is Fleet Admiral Nikolay Ivanovich Smirnov, hero of the Soviet Union and first deputy commander in chief of the country's navy:

[Smirnov] Dear comrades! This year Navy Day is illuminated by the important victories of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War and the preparation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our victory. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government highly appraised the military feats of sailors: 350,000 of them were decorated with orders and medals; more than 500 were twice honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the contemporary international situation, which is unprecedentedly strained, the Soviet Navy has everything necessary to nip any aggression in the bud no matter what region of the globe it might come from. The basic might of our Navy is submarines with nuclear energy units and missile weapons, missile-carrying planes capable of carrying out combat in distant regions of the seas and oceans, and surface vessels, among which an important place is occupied by contemporary missile-carrying anti-submarine cruisers. The navy personnel will continue to demonstrate a high level of political vigilance and maintain their constant combat readiness in protecting the homeland and the gains of socialism and the peaceful toil of the Soviet people. I wish you a happy holiday, dear comrades, a happy Navy Day!

Navoytsev Makes Speech

LD281736 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Soviet Navy Day is celebrated in the Soviet Union on 29 July. We have Petr Navoytsev, first deputy chief of the Soviet Navy's Main Staff, at the microphone:

[Navoytsev in Russian fading into Polish translation] Marking Soviet Navy Day each year, the Soviet people express deep respect for the naval forces protecting the borders of our homeland. On this day we also pay tribute to all those who gave their lives fighting for the freedom and independence of the Soviet Union. At present, preparations are in progress for the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people in the war against the Nazi aggressors. A great contribution to that victory was also made by the Navy.

In the period following World War II, Western imperialist circles have not drawn the appropriate conclusions from the defeat of Germany. They have again begun to threaten the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with a new crusade. In these conditions, the Soviet Union must show especially keen vigilance and maintain the defensive potential of the country at the necessary level.

One of the steps taken in response to the machinations of the fanciers of military adventures from across the ocean was the establishment of a qualitatively new Navy in the Soviet Union. It is now a missile-armed, nuclear fleet capable of sailing far from the shores of the country in practically every region of the world's oceans. The Soviet Navy is characterized by a great range of action, the ability to rapidly deploy its forces and to deal shattering strikes at opponent's targets both at sea and on land at distances of many thousands of kilometers. The basis of the modern Navy is made up of nuclear-powered submarines. The abilities of surface vessels equipped with the most modern weapons of various types have increased immensely. The air force under the naval command also has missile-carrying planes with all-weather capabilities. Our modern marines also have powerful weapons and means of transport.

The entire might of the Soviet Navy is not intended for wars to seize foreign territories or for overthrowing disagreeable regimes in other countries, says Admiral Petr Navoytsev. The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, including our Navy, unfailingly defend the Soviet people's peaceful work. Their might is a formidable warning to all those who would again like to test the Soviet Union's endurance.

Pacific Fleet Celebrates

LD290702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Leonid Savitskiy report on Red Banner Pacific Fleet festivities]

[Text] The actions of the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk were the most distinct among the various class vessels -- big antisubmarine, marine, guard, missile, and submarines -- demonstrating their combat training during festivities marking Navy Day. First of all, the Minsk is striking for its unusual combat complex, with its deckhouse and deck looking like an airfield. By the way, when applied to the Minsk, this last comparison is a very apt one; as vertical take-off planes are among its most modern weapons, and the area where they are located is the size of a football field. The cruiser recently returned from a voyage where the crew -- in a situation extremely close to one of combat -- excellently carried out missile firing practice. [Words indistinct] you can now hear a recording of a missile complex salvo. [Passage indistinct]

An imaginary enemy was hit with the first shot during these training sessions. Automatics, electronics, and telemechanics help seamen to successfully solve training tasks.

On the eve of Navy Day, I was talking to Captain First Rank Veniamin Pavlovich (Samozhzhenov), commander of the Minsk, who said:

[Begin (Samozhzhenov) recording] There are, in fact, two crews on the ship: one of seamen and the other one of Navy pilots. The vessel has undertaken many long voyages. All crew members have shown good businesslike qualities and successfully fulfilled all the tasks.

A total of 56 members of our crew were awarded orders and medals for successfully assimilating complex technology. In general, the crew of the cruiser is fulfilling tasks in the world's oceans to guard our borders. [end recording]